The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter
Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

VOL. XIX. TUESDAY, MAY 6 1845. No 2489.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS
For one inch and under, Three shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion

The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" *(except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are* MR. WM. HALL *and* MR. ALFRED FAIRFAX, *Collectors, Sydney;* MR. WM. TRESS, *Bathurst;* MR. LABAN WHITE, *Windsor;* MR. HUGH TAYLOR, *Parramatta;* MR. A. W. LARYMORE, *Maitland and Wollombi;* MR. JOHN BROWN, *Campbelltown;* MR. JOHN COLEMAN, *Penrith;* MR. THOMAS W. PALMER, Deputy Postmaster, *Wollongong;* MR. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabinetmaker, *Goulburn;* MR. JOHN M'KINLAY, Postmaster, *Cassilis and Merton;* MR. STEPHEN NUTTER, *Queanbeyan;* MR. THOMAS HOPE, Deputy Postmaster, *Singleton and Jerry's Plains;* MR. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Deputy Postmaster, *Liverpool;* MR. MICHAEL DOYLE, *Berrima;* MR. ROBERT DAVISON, *for the District of Yass;* MR. THOMAS DOWSE, *Moreton Bay;* MR. JOHN HOULDING, Postmaster, *Raymond Terrace;* MR. PIERCE HEGARTY, *Muscle-brook;* MR. HORATIO TOZER, *Port Macquarie;* MR. HENRY ALDERSON, *Clarence River;* *Port Phillip;* CAPTAIN THOM, *Launceston and Van Diemen's Land;* MR. WILLIAM BARNARD RHODES, *Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand* *who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of* "KEMP AND FAIRFAX," *who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January* 1841.

The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD *is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods* ONLY *can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter* ADVERTISEMENTS *must specify on the last of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a. m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communication* *ended to, and all letters must be post-paid or they will not be taken in*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that the following Rules are strictly adhered to;—

In Sydney.— No new Subscribers will be received without *one quarter* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being 13s.6d, per quarter.

In the Country.—No new Subscribers will be received without *half-a-year* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being £1 11s. 6d. per half-year; and the Proprietors must be furnished at the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

Advertisements must be paid for previous to their insertion.

In all cases of Insolvency, when the party is a Subscriber to this Journal, the name is at once erased from the Subscriber's Book; and if he wish to take the paper in future he must comply with the rule affecting new Subscribers, and pay in advance.

STEAMER TO CLARENCE RIVER.

THE *WILLIAM IV.* will leave for the above district on THURSDAY next, the 8th instant, at seven o'clock in the Evening. Apply to
Kellick's Wharf, May 3. 6612

FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER DIRECT.

THE Packet Schooner *SUSAN* will positively sail for the above port This Evening. Freight by this vessel remarkably low—dead weight 12s per ton; measurement 15s. per ton. Passage—Cabin, £2: Steerage, 30s. Apply to the master on board, at the Union Wharf. 6692

FOR BROULEE,

CALLING at any of the intermediate ports if sufficient inducement offer, to sail on Thursday next, the fast-sailing schooner *THISTLE*, 40 tons. For freight or passage, apply to Alexander Thompson, master, on board, at the Union Wharf. 6699

FOR BROULEE.

THE cutter *ADVENTURE* will sail for the above port To-morrow, the 7th instant. For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board, or to J. Robertson, Albion Wharf. 6704

FOR WOLLONGONG.

THE PACKET *GEORGIANA* will leave the Commercial Wharf This Evening, at Five o'clock. For freight or passage apply to the Master on board, or to
JOHN MEIKLEJOHN, Agent.
Commercial Wharf, May 6. 6706

FOR PATERSON.

THE CUTTER *Traveller's Bride* will sail on Wednesday, 7th instant. For freight, apply on board, at Dalgarno's Wharf, bottom of Bathurst-street, to
6682 DAVID BROWN.

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE Packet Schooner *Martha and Elizabeth*, Captain Pockley, hourly expected, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
6427 Packet Office, 468, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE PACKET SCHOONER *WAVE*, Captain T. Birkinshaw, bourly expected, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
6666 Packet Office, 468, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE.

THE PACKET BRIG *CHRISTINA*, Captain Saunders, daily expected from the above port, will sail again one week after arrival. For freight or passage apply at the office of
A. B. SMITH AND CO.,
6668 Sussex-street.

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.

THE fine SCHOONER *LADY LEIGH*, Capt. Reid. Apply on board; or to
J. B. METCALFE,
Macquarie-place.
May 5. 6677

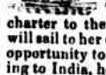
ONLY VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE

THE PACKET BRIG *EMMA*, 135 tons register, H. T. Fox, clears at the Customs at noon, this day. Passengers are requested to be on board (at the Circular Wharf), at four this afternoon.
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 468, George-street. 6681

FOR THE MAURITIUS DIRECT.

THE fine fast-sailing Schooner *John and Charlotte*, 125 tons, will sail in about ten days; she has room for a few tons of light goods. For freight or passage apply at Morley and Steel's Wharf, Bathurst-street. 6605

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.
TO CALCUTTA DIRECT,
SAILING ON THE 1ST OF JUNE.



THE first-class BARQUE *ROYAL CONSORT*, 600 tons, J Legge, Commander. This fine vessel being under charter to the Hon. the East India Company will sail to her day; she presents a most eligible opportunity to passengers desirous of proceeding to India, her cabin accommodations being of a superior description. Apply to the Commander, on board; or to
6437 THACKER, MASON, AND CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

THE British-built first-class Barque *PENYARD PARK*, 377 tons, James Weller, commander. This vessel will meet with quick despatch, a considerable portion of her outward cargo being engaged and ready for shipment; she has excellent cabin accommodations, and roomy 'tween decks for steerage passengers. For freight or passage apply to the Commander, on board; or, to
6596 FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE A1 SHIP *MEG MERRILES*, Captain Thomson, will have quick despatch For freight or passage, apply to Captain Thomson,
CAMPBELL AND CO., OR
SMITH AND CAMPBELL.
Campbell's Wharf. 6673

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE BARQUE *ANN GRANT*, Captain Foreman, will be despatched on Saturday, the 17th instant; she has room for a few bales of wool, and will take a limited number of steerage passengers. Apply on board, at Miller's Point (late Moore's) Wharf; or to
6660 THACKER, MASON, AND CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE first-class barque *SARAH SCOTT*, Captain A. Butcher, will be despatched on or before the 11th instant; is still open for 150 bales wool on freight. Apply to
SMITH AND CAMPBELL.
Has good accommodation for steerage passengers.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE FIRST CLASS SHIP *SULTANA*, 374 tons register, R. Langford, Master, has room for a few bales of wool, and one cabin still disengaged. Apply on board, or to
CAMPBELL AND CO.
Campbell's Wharf, April 24. 6120

FOR LONDON.
FOR STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

THE A1. fast sailing SHIP *PARKFIELD*, 500 tons, register, J. T. Whiteside, commander. This vessel has now a great portion of her cargo on board and will sail early in June. Her accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers are very superior. Apply on board; or to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
Lower George-street.
May 3. 6628

FOR LONDON.
For Light Freight and Passengers only.

THE British-built BARQUE *MARY*, Captain Newby; has excellent accommodations for Cabin and STEERAGE Passengers. Apply to
A. FOTHERINGHAM,
or to
J. B. METCALFE.
April 17. 5803

WHALE BOAT FOR SALE.

A FIRST-RATE six-oared Whale-boat, nearly new, and built by amateurs expressly for their own use; she is copper-fastened, and perfectly sound, with superior ash oars, sails, &c., complete, and is considered a very superior model; to parties requiring a serviceable and safe boat, will find this a bargain, as she will be sold REALLY CHEAP. Further particulars on enquiry at this Office. 7749

Commissariat Office,
Sydney, 3rd May, 1845.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Tenders, in duplicate, will be received at this Office, until Wednesday, the 7th instant, at noon, for the Conveyance to New Zealand of a Detachment of about 150 men, with a proportionate number of Officers, Government Stores, &c.

The conditions of agreement, and other particulars, may be learned on application at this Office.

T. W. RAMSAY,
6593 Dep. Com. Gen.

City Surveyor's Office,
Sydney, April 24, 1845.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Tenders for the supply of one hundred to one hundred and fifty tons of Blue Metal Stone to be delivered monthly for the remainder of the current year, will be received till noon on Saturday, the 10th May next, at this Office, where particulars may be obtained and samples seen. The Tenders to be addressed to the Improvement Committee of the City Council, and endorsed "Tender for Road Metal"

Notice is also given, that Tenders for removing Sand from, and effecting other improvements in, the lines of Elizabeth-street South, and Cooper-street, respectively, will be received till noon, on Saturday, the 10th May next, at this Office, where plans and specifications of the works may be seen. The Tenders to be addressed to the Improvement Committee of the City Council, and endorsed "Tender for Works in Elizabeth-street South," or "Tender for Works in Cooper-street."

Notice is also given, that Tenders for laying Curbing and Guttering in Castlereagh and Goulburn streets, will be received till noon on Saturday, the 10th May next, at this Office, where the specification and pattern of the work may be seen. The Tenders to be addressed to the Improvement Committee of the City Council, and endorsed "Tender for Curbing and Guttering."

WILLIAM MOIR,
6670 City Surveyor.

MR. F. CLARKE, JUNIOR, ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR;
Office—Kent-street, near the Gas Works.
Sydney, May 5. 6667

HOMEBUSH RACES.

STEWARDS.
MR. W. RUSSELL,—MR. G. COOPER
TURNER,—MR. R. FITZGERALD.
JUDGE.
MR. JOHN ROSE HOLDEN.
CLERK OF THE COURSE.
MR. A. WAY.

FIRST DAY.
WEDNESDAY, 21ST MAY, 1845.

FIRST RACE.

The METROPOLITAN STAKES of Five Sovereigns each, with Fifty Sovereigns added, for all horses weight for age. Three miles; entrance Three Sovereigns; three entrances or no race.

SECOND RACE.

The TRIAL STAKES of Ten Sovereigns each, with Forty Sovereigns added, (Five Sovereigns forfeit if declared to the Honorary Secretary, at the Royal Hotel, on the 1st of May, between the hours of one and two P.M.), for two year olds, once round the course; colts 7st. 7 lbs.; fillies 7 st. 4 lbs. Entrance Three Sovereigns.

THIRD RACE.

The ST. LEGER STAKES of Ten Sovereigns each, with Fifty Sovereigns added, (Five Sovereigns forfeit if declared to the Honorary Secretary, at the Royal Hotel, on the 1st of May, between the hours of one and two P.M.), for three year olds, one mile and a half; colts 8 st. 7 lbs; fillies 8 st. 4 lbs. Entrance; Three Sovereigns.

FOURTH RACE.

The WELTER STAKES of Three Sovereigns each, with Fifteen Sovereigns added, for all horses, three year olds, carrying 10 st, four ditto 10 st. 12 lbs., five ditto 11 st. 7lbs, six and aged 12 st., heats twice round. Entrance; Two Sovereigns three entrances or no race.

SECOND DAY.
THURSDAY, MAY 22.

FIRST RACE.

The TRADESMEN'S CUP, value Sixty Sovereigns, with a Sweepstakes of Five Sovereigns each, for horses that never won more than £30 at any one time, weight for age, heats twice round. Entrance Three Sovereigns: three entrances or no race.

SECOND RACE.

A PURSE of Fifty Guineas, presented by the Officers of H. E. I. Company's Bungarrabee Depôt, for all horses bred in the colony of New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land, with a sweepstakes of five sovereigns each, two and a half miles, weight for age, as follows, 2 years old., a feather; 3 ditto, 7 st. 4 lbs; 4 ditto 8 st. 4 lbs.; 5 ditto 8 st. 12 lbs.; 6 and aged 9 st, 2 lbs; mares and geldings allowed 3 lbs., maidens allowed 7lbs.

Remainder of the day reserved for hack races and matches.

THIRD DAY.
FRIDAY, MAY 23.

FIRST RACE.

The CHAMPION CUP, value One Hundred Sovereigns, with a Sweepstakes of Five Sovereigns each, for all horses, weight for age, twice round the course. Entrance Three Sovereigns, three entrances or no race.

SECOND RACE.

The HOMEBUSH STAKES of Five Sovereigns each, with Forty Sovereigns added, for all Horses, weight for age; heats once round. Entrance Three Sovereigns; three entrances or no race.

THIRD RACE.

The LADIES' PURSE of Thirty Sovereigns, with a Sweepstakes of Five Sovereigns each, for all horses, weight for age; once round and a distance. Entrance Three Sovereigns; three entrances or no race.

FOURTH RACE.

The BEATEN PURSE of twenty sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of three sovereigns each, for all beaten horses during the meeting, to be handicapped by the Stewards, or whom they may appoint; one mile and a half; post entrance.

WEIGHTS.

	st.	lb.
Two years old	7	0
Three years old	8	0
Four years old	9	0
Five years old	9	8
Six, and aged	9	12

Mares and geldings allowed 3 lb. (except in those races where the weights are specified.)

Winners to carry extra weight at the discretion of the Stewards (not exceeding 10 lbs.), to be declared from the stand at the conclusion of each race.

In all races where not less than three horses start, the second horse to receive back his stake.

All horses (except for the St. Leger and Trial Stakes) to be entered at the Royal Hotel on Saturday, May 17th, between the hours of seven and nine, P.M.

No person allowed to enter a horse who is not a subscriber to the amount of £3 (except for the Tradesmen's Cup, Welter Stakes, or any hack race, for which a subscription of £1 1s. will qualify).

All matches to be run on the second day, for which permission must be obtained from the Stewards; and the owner of each horse not a subscriber to the amount of £1 1s. to pay £1 1s. to the Race Fund before starting.

The colours worn by the riders are required to be named at the time of entrance; any jockey changing his colours to pay a fine of two sovereigns before starting.

Any jockey starting before the word "Off" is given by the person appointed, to pay a fine of two sovereigns.

Each winner to pay two sovereigns towards the Race Fund.

All decisions of the Stewards to be final.

To start each day at one o'clock *precisely*.

N.B.—All dogs found on the course to be destroyed. 2215

HOMEBUSH RACES.---1845.

A RACE DINNER will be held at the Royal Hotel on Tuesday, May 20th, Benjamin Boyd, Esq., M C, in the chair. Applications for tickets (not transferable) to be addressed to the Stewards of the Races, at the Royal Hotel. Dinner on the table at seven precisely. Tickets, 13s. each.

JOHN ROSE HOLDEN,
5998 Honorary Secretary.

THE SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE,
No. 319, NORTH CASTLEREAGH-STREET,
(ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1842,)

PROVIDES Families with efficient and respectable Servants, in every department, Male and Female, without that uncertainty and expense attendant on Newspaper Advertisements, generally replied to by incompetent or indifferent persons, whose characters (OFTEN FORGED) are too well known at this Office to entitle them to its benefits. This Establishment also affords Servants the most eligible opportunities of obtaining RESPECTABLE SITUATIONS, renders them advice, assistance, and protection, as well as SMALL LOANS for definite periods at moderate rates of interest.

All applications must be free of postage. Office hours from 9 till 5 daily.

6674 J. FREDERICK JOHNSON.

SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,—Office, No. 437, George-street, entrance in King-street.

CHAIRMAN—MR. T. W. SMART.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—MR. CHARLES KEMP.
COMMITTEE—MR. THOMAS AGARS.
MR. THOMAS HOLT, JUN.
MR. R. W. SCOTT.
SURVEYOR—MR. JAMES HUME.
SECRETARY—MR. GEORGE KING.

The half-yearly General Meeting of this Company will be held on Tuesday, May 6th, at two o'clock P. M., and will be afterwards made Special, for the purpose of considering the following alterations in the Deed of Settlement:—

1. To repeal or modify so much of section 22 as to admit of mortgagees holding the policies of mortgagors without affecting the limitation of liability, provided in section 5

2. To repeal or modify so much of section 4, beginning at line 15, as instead of so long as the policy executed to him in respect of such insurance shall be current and in force, &c., to read, so long as the policy or policies, or any future policy or policies, or the renewal or renewals thereof executed to him, shall be current and in force, &c.

3. To repeal or modify so much of section 12 as to give the directors power to accept or reject proposals for the renewal of policies.

By order of the Board,
GEORGE KING,
6036 Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN AUCTION COMPANY.

TAKE NOTICE, that an adjourned Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at their office, No. 397, Pitt-street, on Thursday, the 8th day of May, at three o'clock precisely, in accordance with a resolution passed at the adjourned special general meeting of 1st May, 1845.

EDWARD KNOX,
Manager.
May 1. 6682

SCONE.

THE following requisition was yesterday (29th April) presented to Francis Little, Esq., of Invermein, and to Thomas Simpson Hall, Esq, of Dartbrook, signed by twenty of the small proprietors, and about one hundred and thirty of other individuals (chiefly of the labouring classes), to which a favourable answer was returned:—

"*To Thomas S. Hall, Esq., J.P. and Francis Little, Esq., J.P.*

"Gentlemen,—Having for some time felt the want of a Court of Petty Sessions in this township, composed of individuals having a stake in the district, and being in such circumstances of independence that in dealing with our liberties would render them responsible for their actions, in terms of the law of England (see Act 18th Henry VI, chap. 11, and the Act — George II., chap. 20, sec. 1), we humbly request that you would have the goodness to hold a Court of Petty Sessions in the Court-house at Scone, say on the first Wednesday of every month, and as often as the business of the district may require you to do so.

(Signed) "JOHN GOODWIN,
"A. M'ALISTER,"

and about one hundred and fifty others—all male adults. 6668

TEETH.
MASTICATION AND ARTICULATION IMPROVED AND GUARANTEED.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Examined Surgeon-Dentist, Brévété du Roi d'Hollande, continues to restore decayed teeth, however large the cavity, or however painful, with his celebrated cement, instantly curing tooth-ache, rendering the operation of extraction unnecessary. Mr. J. Emanuel calls the attention of the gentry and the public to the newly-discovered SILICIOUS TEETH, under the patronage of the Royal Family in Europe, guaranteed never to discolour, break, or decay, being of surpassing beauty, defying detection, and fixed without springs or wires, without extracting the old stumps, or giving any pain. Sets of teeth by suit adhesion. Obturators on a new principle Loose teeth fastened, occasioned by the scorbutic tartar collecting about the necks of the teeth, which stagnates, and pollutes the breath. Instantaneous relief for the tooth-ache, sold in bottles from 2s. 6d. to 5s. Teeth stopped with gold leaf. Teeth extracted, 2s. 6d. Children's teeth carefully attended to. At home from 9, A.M., till 6 P.M.

REMOVAL.

N.B.—Mr. J. Emanuel begs to acquaint his numerous connexion, and the public in general, that he has removed to No. 486, above Mr. Ellard's, Music Saloon, George-street North, opposite the Barrack Gate. 4496

THE SHIPPING GAZETTE
AND
SYDNEY GENERAL TRADE LIST.

THE Fifty-ninth Number of the *Shipping Gazette* was published on Saturday, and will be continued every Saturday afternoon.

Contents:—Arrivals and Departures of Shipping for the week; Imports and Exports for the week; Clearances; Coasters Inwards and Outwards; the Shipping Intelligence of the week, including News from the Outports, England, Port Phillip, Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, Tahiti, Cape of Good Hope, Island of Upolu, and Manila; Ships in Harbour; Ships loading for England; Vessels expected in Sydney; Colonial Whalers at Sea; Tide Table; Table of Rates upon Vessels at the Port of Sydney; Table of Light Dues on Vessels entering the Harbours of Port Macquarie and Newcastle; Astronomical Phenomena for May; Loss of the *Artaxon*; Return of Steam Vessels registered at the Port of Sydney; Port Macquarie; the Reported Harbour at Flinder's Island in Bass's Straits; Marquesas; the Packet Ships; the *Alfred*; the Banks' Returns; Expedition to the Antartic Regions; the Port Regulations; Gale at the Mauritius; a Hint to Letter Writers; Shipwreck; Floating Light in Table Bay; the City of Palaces. Commercial Remarks; Colonial Produce; Produce received Coastwise; Quantity of Spirits and Tobacco in Bond; Price Current.

TERMS:	£	s.	d.
One copy, per quarter	0	7	6
Two copies, ditto	0	12	0
Three copies, ditto	0	16	6
Four copies, ditto	1	1	0
Six copies, per annum	5	0	0

KEMP AND FAIRFAX,
Proprietors.

*** Advertisements received for the above till ten o'clock on the mornings of publication. Terms same as for the *Morning Herald*.

JUST PUBLISHED,
Royal 8vo., p. p. 96, Price 2s. 6d.

A REPORT of the Trial "The Bank of Australasia v. Thomas Chaplin Breillat, Chairman of the Bank of Australia.

To be had at the *Sydney Morning Herald* Office, and sold also by Messrs. Colman, Moffitt, and Ford, Booksellers. 6156

TO THE LADIES.
ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE MILLINERY FROM THE CELEBRATED HOUSE OF MESDAMES ROBERTS AND CO., REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

MRS. WOOLCOTT begs to announce to her friends and the public generally, that she has just received, direct from the above named modistes—

A small and choice assortment of most elegant and fashionable millinery, consisting of—
Velvet bonnets, latest styles
Dress caps and head-dresses, a small but beautiful variety
French flowers and ribbons
Bonnet plumes, &c., &c.
To which she invites immediate inspection, as the above have been forwarded merely as patterns of the prevalent London fashions. 6680

DAVID JONES AND CO. have just received several cases of new and fashionable materials for winter dresses, including the much esteemed Polkas and Chamelions, with an extensive assortment of twilled and plain printed Cashmeres, velvets, &c., of the newest designs.

N.B. A few rich Shawls and Dresses, remaining from last season, at half-prices.

George-street, opposite the Post Office. 6363

TO DRAPERS AND OTHERS.

ON SALE, at the stores of the undersigned—
Five bales merinos, assorted in black and colours
One bale lastings, ditto ditto
Two bales blankets, 10-4 and 11-4
Two cases best beaver hats.

R. M. ROBEY,
427, George-street. 6294

THE undersigned has on hand a large stock of four, five, and six motion Beer Engines and Spirit Fountains, which he is enabled to sell at a very low price, being of his own manufacture.

W. ROBINSON,
6557 Lower George-street.

CHOCOLATE, of superior quality
Fresh codfish, in 4 lb. tins
Salmon, in 1 lb. tins
Tomata sauce
Preserved ginger
Honey, *in the comb*, just received
Treacle, tamarinds, with the usual variety of dried and bottled fruits, jams, &c.

R. KEBBY.
Tea and Grocery Warehouse, 79, Market-street East. 6703

FRESH BARRATT'S TWIST, IN WHOLE, HALF, AND QUARTER TIERCES, AND KEGS.
Ex "*Royal Consort*."
SUPERIOR MANILA CIGARS,
Ex *Velocity, Autumnus, Elizabeth, Osprey, Britomart, Margaret, Munford, &c., &c.*

W. H. ALDIS,
6101 TOBACCO MERCHANT.

ON SALE, AT THE STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED,

HYSONSKIN, Congou, and Gunpowder Teas, of a superior quality, recently imported by the undersigned, per *Challenger*.

ALSO,
One hundred boxes Cavendish Tobacco, just landed, ex *Castlereagh*.

THACKER, MASON, AND CO.
6485 Fort-street.

ST. UBES SALT

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned, ex *Palestine*, direct from St. Ubes.

WILLIAM C. BOTTS.
Wharf, Darling Harbour. 6618

ON SALE, ex *Eliza, Anne Carr, Caledonia*, and other late arrivals, at the Stores of the undersigned—
An extensive and general assortment of Manchester Goods.

ALSO,
Woolpacks
Candlewicks
Refined Saltpetre
Liverpool, St. Ube's, and rock salt.

JOHN ROSTRON,
Factor and Agent.
Manchester Warehouse, No. 2, Spring-street.
April 17. 5852

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned,—
Coffee, Manila and Java
Sugar, refined
Tea, Hysonskin
Tea, Congou, in boxes.

SMITH AND CAMPBELL,
5960 Campbell's Wharf.

OLD CRUSTED PORT, 10s. 6d. per single dozen
A delicious sample, 16s. ditto ditto
Good dinner Sherry, 10s. ditto ditto
Very prime, 12s. 6d. ditto ditto
Very best, 15s. ditto ditto
Sherry and Port on draught, 4s. 6d. per gallon
London bottled Ale and Porter, 8s., good brands

To be had of J. G. WALLER,
Wine Merchant,
5370 Late Bank of Australia, George-street.

SUPERIOR LUCERNE SEED

ON SALE by the undersigned, at the Commercial Wharf, warranted free from other seeds, and to grow.

MEIKLEJOHN AND SPIER,
Commission Agents.
May 5. 6690

TO CORN DEALERS AND OTHERS.

MAIZE—A fresh cargo on sale by the undersigned.
Also, Seed Oats.
GEORGE RATTRAY.
Bathurst-street, May 6. 6676

NEWCASTLE COAL.

THE price of Coal at the Australian Agricultural Company's Wharf, Miller's Point, will be sixpence halfpenny per bushel, from this day. 1st of March, 1845.

	s.	d
14 Bags, delivered from the Wharf	16	2
14 Bags, delivered in the City	17	6
14 Bags, delivered at Woolloomooloo, Glebe, &c.	19	10

All payments to be made previous to delivery, to Mr. F. Ebsworth, Bligh-street, or Miller's Point, where orders will be received.

P. P. KING,
Commissioner Australian Agricultural Co.
3365

FOR SALE, an excellent light English-built Barouch Britska, with a purch carriage (well adapted for the country), patent axles, enamelled leather hood and aprons, pole, shafts, and lamps complete. To be sold cheap, apply to
MR. MARTYN,
Coach-builder, Pitt-street.
April 29. 6447

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600 HEAD CATTLE.

TO BE SOLD by private contract, a mixed herd of superior bred quiet cattle running in the New England District. Apply to
SAMUEL LYONS,
George-street and Charlotte place. 5809

TO DRAPERS AND OTHERS

AN ELIGIBLE OPPORTUNITY offers to any persevering and industrious person wanting an established concern in the above line, in Victoria House, George-street, Parramatta, late in the occupation of Mr. Samuel Walker, but for the last two years carried on by Mr. Newman, for the firm of Appleton and Co., Sydney. The shop is attractive and well situated; and the stock, in terms and amount, will be arranged on a liberal scale to an intending purchaser.

Apply to
APPLETON AND CO.,
5736 Pitt-street.

WELCH'S RETAIL DRUG ESTABLISHMENT,
GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY,

TO BE DISPOSED OF, in one or separate portions, as Dr. Welch intends to confine himself to private practice. Apply on the premises.

Advice gratis (daily) until twelve.
May 5. 6669

FOR SALE AT BALMAIN,

A VERANDAH COTTAGE, containing three rooms, kitchen, servants' room, cellar, stable, &c., and all other desirable accommodations for either a bachelor or a small family. Terms moderate. For inspection and further particulars apply to G. P. C., *Herald* Office. 6329

'HARP OF ERIN" PUBLIC-HOUSE, BURROWA.
CERTAIN INDEPENDENCE IN A FEW YEARS FOR ANY CAREFUL INDUSTRIOUS COUPLE.

TO BE LET OR SOLD, that well-known licensed public-house "Harp of Erin," on the Southern Road, containing ten large rooms, with kitchen and good stabling detached, all in first-rate repair, with thirty acres of land substantially fenced and divided for paddocks, with plenty of water, as the property has a frontage to the river.

A more desirable opportunity could not occur for any industrious couple with a small capital, as a competency is sure in a few years. There is a garden of twelve acres, which grows everything required, as the late Mr. Davis spent a large sum for its cultivation, and the land for agricultural purposes stands secondary to none in the colony.

As the inhabitants have petitioned the Governor for a military force to be stationed at Burrowa, there is little fear of a similar event taking place. The decease of the late occupant being the sole reason that the proprietor wishes to discontinue that establishment.

On the premises is a lot of fixtures, which, with the license, can be taken at a fair valuation.

Applications to be made (if by letter, post-paid) to Mr. Isaac Levey, Australian Warehouse, George-street, Sydney; Mr. Samuel Davis, Australian Store, Goulburn; or Messrs Myers and Alexander, Yass Store, Yass. 5085

TO MERCHANTS, GROCERS, STORE-KEEPERS, WHOLESALE DRAPERS, &C.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET ON LEASE, the CITY MART, George-street.

Those excellent premises, suitable for any trade; as also a comfortable dwelling and stables, large yard, good supply of water, &c..

THE BUSINESS PREMISES—

The Front Store is capable of containing 200 tons of goods, with sufficient room to carry on any business
The Lower Store will contain 300 tons, perfectly dry in all weathers
The Store in the yard, a brick building, will contain 200 tons
Making, in all, storage for 700 tons of goods in perfect safety, with one of the best situations in Sydney for carrying on business.

I. S. would recommend these premises to the merchants of Sydney, as, from the principle on which business is carried on at the present time, it is necessary to have a good situation to ensure a first-rate trade.

Application to be made to
ISAAC SIMMONS,
on the premises.

The STOCK will be SOLD OFF at reduced prices; and the remains disposed of by public auction at an early date. 6541

THE undersigned are purchasers of WOOL, OIL, and TALLOW; or will advance on consignments of the same to their friends in London, Messrs. John Gore and Company.

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.
Spring-street. 6659

CASH.

ADVANCES made on Bank Shares, Bills of Lading, or other approved securities. Principals only treated with. Address P. O., post paid, *Herald* Office. 6675

NOTICE.

MOORE AND COMPANY are cash purchasers of Libraries Works of the Fine Arts, and articles of Virtu, or they will make cash advances upon the same, when left for auction or private sale.

518, George-street,
6601 Opposite the Treasury.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned warns parties against purchasing stock, &c., belonging to the Estate of the late P. G. Ogelvie, of Aberdour, Wollombi, without the written authority of the trustees to the said estate; the authority delegated by the undersigned during his absence being cancelled. The cattle are branded PO and JBO, and the horses PO.

A. MACLEOD,
Trustee.
Maitland, May 1. 6478

CAUTION

CAPTAIN THOMPSON will not hold himself responsible for any debts that may be incurred on account of the ship *Meg Merrilies*.
May 6. 6656

WATERLOO AND LACHLAN ESTATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all parties found trespassing on the above estates, or removing wood, sand, or other material therefrom, without authority from the undersigned, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law; and all the tenants and under tenants on the said estates are hereby required to take notice that no authority for such removal has been given, and that all concerned therein after this notice will subject themselves to an action of trespass on the premises.

Parties are also hereby cautioned against cutting timber, or removing gravel or other material, from the land known as Thrupp's grant, on the North Shore, or from any part of the Point Piper Estate.

COOPER AND HOLT.
Waterloo Warehouse,
Sydney, April 28 6340

PURSUANT to a decree of the High Court of Chancery made in a cause William Jenkins, James Jenkins, Elizabeth Jenkins, James Fullerton, and Mary, his wife, and Martha Jenkins, Philip Jenkins, Annie and John Jenkins, infants, by William Jenkins, their next friend, against William Burnicle, and Elizabeth, his wife, the creditors of James Jenkins, late of Darling Harbour, in the colony of New South Wales, settler, (who died on or about the year One thousand eight hundred and thirty-five), are forthwith to come in and prove their debts before Samuel Frederick Milford, Esquire, Master of the said Court, at his Chambers, in the Supreme Court House, King-street, Sydney, in said colony; or, in default thereof, they will be excluded the benefit of the said decree.

SAMUEL FREDERICK MILFORD,
Master in Equity.
STENHOUSE and HARDY, Solicitors for Complainants, 203, Elizabeth-street North, Sydney. 6588

I, JAMES ELLIOTT, formerly of East-street, Red Lion Square, in the county of Middlesex, England, and late of No. 10, Buckingham-street, Strand, in the said county, Gentleman, and now residing at Harbour View Cottage, Balmain, near Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, an Attorney of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench at Westminster, intend to apply to the Supreme Court of New South Wales, on the last day of this present term, (being the second term of the year 1845,) to be admitted an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of the said Supreme Court.—Dated the first day of May, 1845.
6657 JAMES ELLIOTT.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

TENDERS will be received by the subscriber for the building Stores, Stables, &c., at the rear of those premises, 631, George-street. Plan and specification may be seen on application to
J. S. HANSON,
George street.
May 3. 6573

A FEW MORE DEBENTURES wanted

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NONE

DEPARTURE.

May 5.—*Shamrock*, steamer, Captain Gilmore, for Boyd Town, Port Phillip, and Launceston. Passengers—Mr. Donaldson, Mr Dalgety, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Mr. Spratt, Rev. Mr. Geoghegan, Mr. M'Dougal, Rev W. P. Crook, Mr Pickering, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Polack, Mr. M'Grath, Mrs. Woods and two children, Miss Wilson, Mr. T. Robins, Mr and Mrs. Good, Mr. Cetta, Miss Cashbourne, Mr. J. Miller, Mr. J. Short, Mrs. Singleton, Mrs. Willecar, Messrs Hanslow, Maher, White, Barclay, O'Hare, Rankin, Ainsworth, and Neil.

COASTERS INWARDS.

May 5. — *Highland Lass*, 24, Jones, from Shoalhaven, with 10 tons potatoes, 250 bushels wheat; *Union*, 32, Thom, from Shoalhaven, with 60 tierces tallow, 105 hides, 20 tubs butter, 7 trusses hay, 9 tons potatoes; *Neptune*, 15, Corpin, from Brisbane Water, with 44,000 shingles, 3000 feet timber; *Traveller*, 8, Davis, from Brisbane Water, with 4000 shingles, 2000 feet timber; *Waterwitch*, 37, Millie, from the Mourya, with 30 tons potatoes, 4 bales wool, 10 cwt onions; *Bride*, 19, M'Kenzie, from the Hawkesbury, with 45,000 shingles, 1000 feet hardwood, 200 bushels grain; *Mary Ann*, 12, Farrier, from the Hawkesbury, with 300 bushels shells; *Thistle*, steamer, 127, Mullhall, from Morpeth, with 15 bales wool, 25 casks tallow, 64 trusses hay, 50 bags bran, 200 bushels grain; *Sophia Jane*, steamer, 153, Stericker, from Morpeth, with 107 bags barley, 45 bags wheat, 13 casks tallow, 52 trusses hay, 10 bags flour, 1 bale wool.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

May 5,—*Thistle*, steamer, 127, Mulhall, for Morpeth, with sundries; *Neptune*, 15, Horpin, for Brisbane Water, with sundries; *Bride*, 19, M'Kenzie, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries; *Bard's Legacy*, 32, M'Neil, for Wollongong, with sundries; *Jane*, 10, Burgess, for Port Aiken, in ballast; *Jane Ann*, 16, Goldsworthy, for Broulee, with sundries; *Harriet*, 30, Evans, for Broulee, with sundries; *Mary Ann*, 12, Farrier, for the Hawkesbury, in ballast; *Traveller*, 8, Davis, for Brisbane Water, with sundries; *Sophia Jane*, steamer, 153, Stericker, for Morpeth, with sundries.

CLEARANCES.

May 5.—*Elizabeth*, ship, Captain Moffatt, for Callao. Passengers—Mrs. Moffatt, Mr. G. F. Easton, surgeon, and Mr. Joseph Jackson.

May 5.—*Pocklington*, barque, Captain Harper, for the Whale Fishery.

IMPORTS.

May 5.—*Eleanor*, barque, 153 tons, Captain Johnson, from the Mauritius: 1774 bags and 14 casks sugar, Gilchrist and Alexander; 84 tierces molasses, 32 hogsheads rum, Cooper and Holt.

May 5.—*William*, brig, 149 tons, Captain Thom from Launceston: 100 bags oats, Henry Moore; 10 cases fruit, 20 kegs gunpowder, J. S. Willis; 6 bales bags, 3 tons bark, 60 kegs nails, 30 boxes glass, 4 cases and two casks hardware, 1000 bushels wheat, 50 bags oats, 1 case cigars, J. Thom; 670 bags berley, R and E Tooth; 17 barrels brandy, 2 casks Geneva, 3 packages fruit, Flaxman; 11 casks tar, G. Thorne; 1 case slops, J. Fortune; 1 cask nails, order.

May 5.—*Louisa*, brig, 182 tons, Tucker, from Hobart Town: 1 truss woollens, 1 truss and 4 cases slops, 2 cases haberdashery, 60 boxes glass, 1 case and 1 box jam, W. Dean; 1 case kangaroo skins, George Thorne; 10 hogsheads brandy, Eccleston and Hirst; 2 puncheons and 4 hogsheads whiskey, J. F. Ross; 12 cases starch, Gilchrist and Alexander; 2 cases brushes, 6 cases lucifers, J. S. Willis; 9 bags oats, 18 packages apparel, J. Macnamara; 40 baskets apples, 2 cases groats, G. A. Lloyd; 1 case slops, 1 case hardware, 4 coils cordage, J. H. Asher; 110 bundles hoop iron, J. T. Mort; 50 casks onions, 50 baskets apples, J. Cook; 32 baskets apples, 14 bags onions, J. C. Tucker; 2 baskets fruit, A. Stephens; 1 case fruit, A. G. Dumas; 1 chest fruit, Mr. Solby; 32 casks 61 baskets and 17 cases apples, 20 bags onions, 29 tins jam, 4 boxes specie, 5000 staves, Order.

EXPORTS.

May 5.—*Elizabeth*, ship, Captain Moffatt, for Callao: 110 tons coals, J. Smith; 5000 feet gum plank, Captain Moffatt.

May 5.—*Shamrock*, steamer, Captain Gilmore, for Port Phillip and Launceston. Cargo for Port Phillip: 25 boxes tobacco, 25 casks oatmeal, 2 bales blankets, 8 boxes blue, 4 boxes glass, 20 boxes mustard, 1 case stationery, 3 saroteels currants, 50 chests congou tea, 8 boxes raisins, 1 case candied peel, F. G. Dalgety; 50 chests hysonskin tea, H. Dent; 1 box stationery, W. A. Colman; 2 boxes oranges, W. Mathews; 1 cask hats, 1 bale bedtick, Isaac Solomon; 1 case shells, 1 bale cloth, R. Gill and Co.; 1 half-chest hysonskin tea, 2 bags sugar, 1 box haberdashery, Donaldson; 1 bale cotton tape, 2 bales candlewick, 1 bale calico, 1 trunk shoes, 1 case prints, John Rostron; 6 chests tea, 6 barrels soda ash, 5 barrels rosin, S. H. Smith; 1 package snuff, 2 hogsheads molasses, 25 packages tea, 3 packages raisins, 15 boxes oilmen's stores, 1 box lucifer matches, George Thorne; 2 cases looking glasses, 1 bundle rope, 1 bagatelle board, 1 cask whiting, 1 bundle frame-work, L. Cetta; 3 cases 2 packages printing materials, 1 case hardware, W. Kerr; 1 case hardware, C. Scott; 9 cases 5 bales haberdashery, 1 case China ware, 1 pianoforte, 2 trunks, 1 case, and 1 basket apparel, 1 package ironware, Isaac Levy; 1 case slops, H. J. Hart; 9 cases, 4 casks, and 4 baskets oranges, G. Thornton; 2 cases drapery, A. Hordern; 3 hogsheads refined sugar, 3 bales apparel, 16 cases pickles, 1 case cloths, T. Smith and Co.; 40 three-quarter chests young hyson, J. Buchanan and Co.; 130 cedar boards, T. A. Robins; 30 cedar boards J. Bennett; 1 package tobacco, W. Beames; 8 cases oilmen's stores, J. S. Willis; 4 cases preserves, 2 jars honey, 1 hamper of lamps, E. Manning; 2 cases drapery, 1 truss merinos, 6 cases and 1 bale slops, D. Jones and Co.; 5 cases drapery, 2 cases hats, 1 bale blankets, 1 case slops, A. M'Arthur; 1 bale drapery, R. Bourne; 2 hogsheads and 1 quarter-cask sherry, J. Snooks. Cargo for Launceston: 1 package twine and lamp cotton, Bennett and sons; 4 casks oranges, John Rowley; 2 cases preserves, W. R Scott; 10 bales empty bags, R. and E. Tooth; 1 chest and 1 trunk, Rowand, Macnab, and Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED IN SYDNEY.

FROM LONDON.

Ann, 800 tons, Thorne, January 5, with troops.
Royal Tar, 339 tons, Bell, January 15.
Amelia, barque, Teasdale, (Post Office Packet), January 1.
Jane Goudie, 233 tons, Goudie, January 23.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Superior.

FROM PORT ALBERT.

Martha and Elizabeth, schooner, 81 tons, Pockley

FROM PORT PHILLIP.

Wave, schooner, 65 tons, Birkinshaw.
Christina, brig, 126 tons, Saunders.

FROM HOBART TOWN.

Waterlily, schooner, 155 tons, Hayle.
Sir George Seymour, ship, Young.

FROM LAUNCESTON.

Mary Ann, schooner, 51 tons, Amner.

FROM NEW ZEALAND

Comet, schooner, 100 tons, Cork.
Caledonia, barque.
Kate, schooner.
Maid of the Mill, schooner.
Scotia, schooner, 68 tons, Ward.
Velocity, schooner, 138 tons, Truscott.
Aurora, schooner, 50 tons, Turner.
Bee, brig, 134 tons, Unthank.
Slains Castle, barque, 514 tons, Dawson.
Coolangatta, schooner, 88 tons, Walker.

FROM THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

Sarah Ann, schooner, 184 tons, Dunnett
Thomas Lord, schooner, 70 tons, Swerkrop.
Portenia, brig, 221 tons, Richards.
Elizabeth, barque, 175 tons, Jones.
Ariel, schooner, 104 tons, Lewis.
Countess of Wilton, schooner, 111 tons, Bowles
Coquette, schooner, 72 tons, Rogers.

FROM INDIA.

Royalist, H.M.B., 8 guns, Lieutenant Ogle, Commander.

FROM THE MAURITIUS.

Marian Watson, schooner, 146 tons, Reynolds.
Wanderer, schooner, 131 tons, Burns.
City of Sydney, brig, 196 tons, Williams.

FROM CHINA.

Lloyd, brig, 125 tons, Napper.

FROM MANILA.

Urgent, ship, 408 tons, Thompson.
Giraffe, brig, 264 tons, Harvey.
Cheerful, schooner, 123 tons, Patrick.
Sarah, brig, 201 tons, Espinasse
Morayshire, barque, 315 tons, Smith.
Victor, barque, 334 tons, Morgan.
Julia, brig, 131 tons, Robinson.

FROM ADELAIDE.

Vanguard, schooner, 61 tons, Osborn.
Dorset, brig, 82 tons, Walsh.

FROM SINGAPORE.

Colombian, barque, 275 tons, Wakem.

COLONIAL WHALERS AT SEA

(With their last Reports.)

Caernarvon, 220 tons, Irvine, hence 22nd August, 1842; at the Bay of Islands, on the 16th September, 1844, where she discharged; and having refitted, returned there on the 10th December, with 100 barrels sperm and 50 barrels black, having been absent only one month. Irvine, owner.

Jane Eliza, 419 tons, Bradley, hence 7th March, 1843; spoken by the *Margaret*, of London, in December, 1844, off Banks's Island, with 500 barrels sperm. H. Moore, owner.

Meroe, 312 tons, Hogg, hence 26th March, 1843, spoken by the *Kestrel*, on the 27th September, 1844, with 500 barrels sperm. Blaxland, owner.

Jane, barque, 250 tons, Fowler, hence 28th April, 1844; put into Port Stephens on the 1st March, 1845, with 530 barrels sperm oil; Flower, Salting, and Co., owners.

William, 344 tons, Bolger, hence 19th June, 1844; at the Bay of Islands, 8th August, clean; B. Boyd and Co., owners.

Nimrod, barque, 232 tons, Sullivan, hence July 25, 1844; spoken by the *Comet*, on the 9th January, 1845, with 40 barrels sperm. Lamb and Parbury, owners.

Nelson, barque, 274 tons, Spurling, hence 2nd October, 1844; off Norfolk Island early in February, with 200 barrels sperm; Fotheringham, owner.

Juno, barque, 212 tons, Hayes, hence 11th November, 1844; B. Boyd and Co., owners.

Jane, barque, 365 tons, Lee, hence 8th February, 1845. S. Lyons, owner.

Lady Blackwood, barque, 254 tons, Cooper, hence 15th December, 1844; spoken by the *Lindsays*, on the 3rd March, 1845, with 210 barrels sperm. Lamb and Parbury, owners.

Terror, barque, 257 tons, Swindles; hence 18th March, 1845. B. Boyd and Co., owners.

Proteus, barque, 254 tons, Elliott, hence April 3rd; Fotheringham, owner.

Lucy Ann, barque, 213 tons, Long, hence April 6th, with 45 barrels sperm oil. B. Boyd and Co., owners.

Australian, barque, 200 tons, Wiles, hence 21st April, 1845. Cooper and Holt, owners.

Before leaving England the *Dædalus*, corvette, Captain Peter M'Quhae, had an addition made to her previously formidable armament, of a long 32-pounder, mounted on the forecastle. She now carries 20 guns, viz., six 68-pounders of 52 cwt., and twelve long 32-pounders of 50 cwt., on the main deck; a 56-pounder, 85 cwt., (Monk's pattern,) pivot gun, on the quarter-deck; and a 32-pounder of 50 cwt. on the forecastle.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

May.		SUN, rises	SUN, sets	HIGH WATER morn	HIGH WATER even
6	TUESDAY	6 44	5 16	8 6	8 30

New Moon, May 6, 2 m past 8, P. M.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, MAY 6,

WILL be presented, for the second time, the Tragic Drama, in 3 Acts, called THE SCOTTISH CHIEFTAINS, OR THE CASTLES OF MORVEN AND GLENDORE. Osbert, Mr. James; Edgar Fitzallan, Mr. Griffiths; Morton, Mr. Deering; Stranger, Mr. Fenton; Edith, Mrs. O'Flaherty; Lady Matilda, Madame Louise; Emma, Mrs. Ximenes. A Song, by Mrs. Gibbs. A Pas de Deux, by Madame Veilburn and Signor Carandini. To conclude with the interesting Drama, in 3 Acts, called JACQUES STROP, or a few more Passages in the Life of the renowned ROBERT MACAIRE. Robert Macaire, Mr. Griffiths; Jacques Strop, Mr. Simes; Louise Germeuil, Mrs. O'Flaherty; Rosalie and Stephanie, Mesdames Carandini and Louise; Marie, Mrs. Gibbs.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1845.

"Sworn to no master, of no sect am I."

THE BANK RETURNS.

BY the official abstract of the sworn Returns of the average Assets and Liabilities of the four colonial Banks, for the quarter ended 31st March, 1845, compared with the Returns of the corresponding quarter in 1844, we find the following results:—

NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

31st March, 1844	£160,824
1845	177,542
Increase, being 10½ per cent.	16,718

BILLS IN CIRCULATION.

31st March, 1844	£46,751
1845	56,436
Increase, being 20¾ per cent.	9,685

DEPOSITS.

31st March, 1844	£ 874,057
1845	1,066,806
Increase, being upwards of 22 per cent.	192,749

TOTAL LIABILITIES.

31st March, 1844	£1,082,047
1845	1,301,324
Increase, being 20¼ per cent. .	219,277

COIN.

31st March, 1844	£ 433,096
1845	607,821
Increase, being 40¼ per cent. .	174,725

DISCOUNTS.

31st March, 1844	£1,809,157
1845	1,488,089
Decrease, being 17¾ per cent. .	321,068

TOTAL ASSETS.

31st March, 1844	£2,298,880
1845	2,136,180
Decrease, being 7 per cent. .	162,700

The most remarkable feature in these returns is the fact they disclose with regard to the Bank notes in circulation. For the first time during the last four years, the amount of circulation has at length begun to increase. The general average was—

In 1841 . . .	£214,950
1842 . . .	192,533
1843 . . .	159,940
1844 . . .	151,540
First quarter in 1845 . . .	177,542

This expansion of our paper currency commenced in the last quarter of 1844. The several *quarterly* averages from the beginning of that year were—

1844—31st March . . .	£160,824
30th June . . .	154,810
30th September .	141,808
31st December . .	148,719
1845—31st March . . .	177,542

During the last three months, therefore, the Bank Note Circulation has increased by £20,823, or upwards of 20 per cent.; and during the last six months, by £35,734, or upwards of 25 per cent.

The *Bills in Circulation* were—

In 1841	£54,413
1842	91,195
1843	57,239
1844	58,663
First Quarter in 1845	56,436

The *Deposits* have reached a higher amount than in any of the previous four years. They were—

In 1841 . . .	£1,060,306
1842 . . .	970,236
1843 . . .	844,888
1844 . . .	934,800
First quarter in 1845 . . .	1,066,806

The Deposits have increased during the last three months by upwards of £38,000, or 3¾ per cent.; and during the last six months by nearly £118,500, or about 12½ per cent.

The *Coin*, too, has risen far beyond the average of any of the preceding four years. The amount was—

In 1841 . . .	£379,714
1842 . . .	468,257
1843 . . .	404,671
1844 . . .	453,900
First quarter in 1845 . . .	607,821

During the last three months, the amount of coin has increased by £89,000, or upwards of 17 per cent.; and during the last six months, by £167,500, or upwards of 38 per cent.

The aggregate amount of *Bills under Discount* continues, as during the whole period under review, to decrease.

It was—

In 1841 . .	£2,582,000
1842 . .	2,511,500
1843 . .	2,134,200
1844 . .	1,679,800
First quarter in 1845 . .	1,488,100

During the last three months, the amount of paper under discount has been diminished by £95,000, or six per cent.; during the last six months by nearly £152,400, or 9½ per cent.; during the last twelve months by £321,000, or nearly 18 per cent.; and during the last three years by nearly £1,100,000, or upwards of 42 per cent.

In our comments upon a former Abstract, we pointed out a discrepancy between the *rate per cent.* stated as the dividend of the Bank of Australasia, and the *sum* actually divided. The same *appearance* of discrepancy exists in the present Abstract, but is satisfactorily explained by a foot-note. Although the full amount of paid up capital is £900,000, dividend was paid on £675,000 only, the remaining £225,000 being the portion of new shares not then entitled to dividend.

We also pointed out an error in the mode of making up the totals, at the foot of the General Abstract, of the rates and amount of dividend. In the present instance the error has been avoided.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

HOBART Town papers to the 26th ult. came to hand yesterday, Like all the papers from the same place for the last few months, they are filled with lamentations. The prospects of the colony are becoming almost daily more gloomy, and in a very few years more, the once flourishing colony of Van Diemen's Land will be very nearly what Lord STANLEY thinks it ought to be, merely a penal settlement. Nothing can prevent this but an almost immediate cessation of the probation system.

The evils of this system were foretold, unfortunately with too much truth, by one of the oldest colonists, Mr. CHARLES M'LACHLAN, who being in London when the particulars of the probation system were first made public, addressed a very urgent remonstrance (dated March, 1843) to Lord STANLEY, from which we extract the following prophetic passage.

One's blood is apt to run cold to think of the amount of crime and infamy which must infest these gangs; and if it be true, as I have heard it reported, that one of the new plans is to allow the men to go about the country with a pass, under the pretext of seeking work, it will be but a pass for purposes of theft, and probably murder.

Who can read the papers of Van Diemen's Land without seeing that the prediction has been almost literally fulfilled?

The Legislative Council had had a session of one day. The principal object of their meeting was to declare their adhesion to a law for regulating the Court of Quarter Sessions, which had been certified by the CHIEF JUSTICE as repugnant to the law of England, on what point does not appear, but the Council adhered to the Bill; the only members who voted against it being His HONOR and Mr. GREDSON. A Bill was also introduced, giving magistrates control over free men convicted of offences, and sentenced to be kept to hard labour; the standing orders were suspended, the Bill read three times, and passed. The session however will in future years be remarkable from the fact of the government having been beaten. The GOVERNOR laid upon the table a despatch from Lord STANLEY, giving his reasons for disapproving of the bill passed by the Legislative Council prohibiting brewers from making beer except from malt and hops. Mr. GREDSON moved that this despatch be printed, which was opposed as unnecessary by the government; but the ATTORNEY-GENERAL being out of the room when the division took place, and the unofficial members having, with a courage and unanimity which is rather surprising, all voted one way, the motion was carried, and the despatch ordered to be printed.

A large quantity of ammunition and warlike implements, and £2000 in specie, were sent to New Zealand by the government brig *Victoria*. By this vessel Lieutenant WILMOT, R.A., the GOVERNOR's aide-de-camp proceeded to Auckland for the purpose of organising and commanding a local artillery corps.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

MEETINGS HELD FOR PROOF OF CLAIMS.

In the estate of Joseph Whittaker, a single meeting was held, but no claims were proved.

In the estate of Edward B. Foster, a single meeting: Noah Bushby, £7 6s. The insolvent was allowed to retain his furniture and wearing apparel.

MEETINGS FOR TO-DAY.

Robert Crawford, a third meeting at half-past ten o'clock.

Joseph and Henry Moore, a special meeting, at twelve.

Henry William Whittington, an adjourned single meeting, at half-past one.

MEETINGS FOR TO-MORROW.

George James Kent, a single meeting, at half-past one o'clock.

Wilson, Coser, and Henderson, an adjourned special meeting, at two.

NEW INSOLVENTS.

The following estates were placed under sequestration yesterday afternoon, viz:—

Henry Martin, of Dapto, carpenter: Debts, £14 17s 6d. Assets—personal property, £4. Balance deficiency, £40 17s.—Clark Irving, official assignee.

Patrick Murphy, of Kent-street, Sydney, builder: Debts, £197 15s. 9d. Assets—personal property, £6 Balance deficiency, £191 15s. 9d.—Hutchinson Bell, official assignee.

ANNUAL LICENSING MEETING.—APPEAL CASES.

YESTERDAY, pursuant to previous arrangements, a public meeting of the Licensing Magistrates took place in the eastern Court-room at the Police Office, for the purpose of hearing those applicants whose licenses had been refused by the meeting at its previous sittings.

The first case for hearing was that of No. 6, Isaac Moore, for the Patent Slip, at the intersection of George and Globe streets, being a new application.

Mrs Moore, the wife of the applicant, appeared when the case was called on, and stated that her husband being unavoidably absent, she had appeared to ascertain on what grounds the application had been refused.

Dr. MITCHELL, who had inspected the premises, had reported the same as being ineligible, because although there were a sufficient number of rooms or apartments on the premises, yet several of these were so small that in his opinion the Licensing Act was not intended to apply to them.

Alderman HILL considered, that if the number of rooms in the house amounted to those required by the Act, the license ought to issue, as there was no objection stated against the character of the applicant. Dr. Mitchell had stated, that compared with some of the neighbouring houses that for which a license was asked was apparently of inferior value; but in his (Mr. Hill's) opinion it was not the value of the premises, but the accommodation they afforded, which the meeting was to judge of

Mr WINDEYER had always been of opinion that the trade of a publican, like any other in the colony, ought to be left open, and that the Licensing Magistrates were not authorised, by any of the provisions of the Act, in giving a stringent interpretation to any part of them, for cutting off an applicant whose character was not impugned; he therefore seconded the motion of Alderman Hill, that the license should issue.

After a brief consultation, the motion that the license be granted was agreed to by the Bench.

No. 13 Charles Benham's application, being a new one, for the Nelson Inn, George-street, had been refused, on the ground that the premises, which, if finished, would have been eligible, were as yet unroofed.

Mr. Benham now came before the Bench for the purpose of entering into any reasonable bond they might require of him, for security, in the event of a license being allowed, that before the 1st July, when the license will come into operation, the premises shall be finished to the satisfaction of the visiting magistrates.

Dr. MITCHELL inspected the house applied for, and had only recommended a refusal on the ground that the building was as yet unfinished; had the place been roofed in, and the rooms properly finished, he would very likely have recommended that a license should issue for the same, especially as the situation was one which in his opinion was very well adapted to prove a convenience to the neighbourhood.

The MAYOR quoted a portion of the Licensing Act, to show the meeting that before any certificate for a license was granted the premises ought to be finished.

Mr. WINDEYER suggested that the certificate as applied for should be granted, on the conditions offered by the applicant; such license not to be taken out till the premises are finished. License granted in terms of Mr. Windeyer's motion.

No. 19. Michael Farrell, of the Welsh Harp Inn, corner of George and King streets, had been refused a license for the premises occupied by him, on the ground that the same were not sufficiently capacious to meet the requirements of the Licensing Act.

Mr. Farrell now applied to the bench to have a certificate allowed him, on the understanding that he was to avail himself of the first opportunity of removing to larger premises.

Alderman HILL and Captain INNES had both known Mr. Farrell, as a publican holding a license, for sixteen years, during the whole of which time his character had been unexceptionable. It also came within their knowledge that nothing but the pressure of the times had prevented Mr. Farrell's landlord from erecting a larger building on the site of the present premises, and they had no doubt that if a license was allowed, before another year Mr Farrell would have another house to the satisfaction of the visiting magistates. Certificate granted in terms of the motion as made by Captain Innes and Alderman Hill.

No. 27. Richard Crampton, for Crampton's Hotel, George-street, had been refused, on the ground that he was still an uncertificated insolvent. He now applied to have a certificate for a publican's license allowed him, on the ground that a majority of his creditors in number and value had come forward and signed a memorial to the Bench that the same might be allowed him. He also assured the Bench that before the license would be acted on his estate would be released from sequestration, as an offer of composition had been made and accepted by the creditors, but as yet sufficient time had not elapsed in order to enable him to obtain a certificate to that effect from the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates. It was also objected to the applicant, that he had been convicted of assaulting a constable in the discharge of his duty.

Inspector Higgins was called, and proved that Mr. Crampton had been convicted, as alleged, and fined 1s., with costs, for the same.

Mr. WINDEYER had known Mr. Crampton as a publican for a number of years; the only objection to him was that he was of a hot fiery temper; but he felt bound to inform the meeting that, on the other hand, the applicant had on several occasions done much good by aiding the authorities, and as he was now older than on former occasions, he had little doubt but that, if a certificate was allowed him, his conduct would be so moderate that there would be no complaints against him. On the whole he felt bound to recommend that the certificate be granted, on condition that the Chief Commissioner's certificate of discharge, as an insolvent, be produced before his license as a publican becomes operative. Certificate allowed in terms of Mr. Windeyer's motion.

No. 44. Alexander Tait, for the Odd Fellow's Hall, George-street, a new application; No. 69. Frederick Peterson, for the Leather Bottle, Castlereagh-street; and No. 141, Robert Neal Hodge, for the Land o' Cakes, Gloucester-street, a new application; were respectively called, but not appearing, the Bench confirmed the refusals, but as Mr. Peterson subsequently appeared, his case was deferred till to-day for further consideration, on condition that he attends at 9, A M.

No. 142. William M. Curtayne, of the Limerick Arms, corner of Essex and Gloucester streets, had been refused on the report of Dr. Mitchell, who had inspected the premises, and found them ineligible in consequence of the manner in which the back-yard was fenced in; also, because there was a communication between the house applied for and one of those adjoining it. Inspector Wright had also on one occasion been refused admittance after hours by the applicant, the said inspector being then in the discharge of his duty, but had not reported the circumstances to the Chief Commissioner of Police.

Alderman HILL thought that the only way in which the meeting could be informed of the applicant having resisted the police in the discharge of their duty was through the records of the Police Court, and as there was not even a report of the circumstance on the records, they could not act on Mr. Wright's verbal statement. On the whole, he thought that a certificate might be granted on the conditions pointed out by Dr. Mitchell, namely, enclosing the back-yard with a substantial eight-foot fence, and cutting off all communication with the adjoining premises. The applicant having agreed to do as had been suggested by Alderman Hill and Dr. Mitchell, was informed that as soon as he had complied with these terms a license as a publican would be allowed him.

No. 148 William Blore Halden had been refused a license on the ground of obstructing a constable in the discharge of his duty, and also on a charge of immorality. When the case was called on the applicant read a protest against the meeting's authority to hear charges against him, and alleged that if he admitted their power to do so, he would be injuring himself in sundry proceedings commenced by him in the Supreme Court against Mr. Stirling, one of the licensing magistrates.

Mr. WINDEYER considered that the consideration of applications for publicans' licenses was a duty which belonged purely to the magistrates, and in which neither the Governor nor the Judges of the Supreme Court could interfere, and as the meeting had been called solely for that purpose, it was only competent for them to hear Mr. Halden as an appellant and not as a protestor against their authority in granting or refusing the certificate originally applied for.

The applicant having declined to acknowledge the authority of the meeting, his application was directed to stand on the list as formerly marked, as refused on the grounds already stated.

No. 157. Richard Phillips, whose application for a house partly occupied by another tenant had been directed to stand over, in order that he might produce a certificate from the said occupant that the license would, if granted, apply to the whole of the premises. A certificate from Mr. Fitzhardinge, the co-tenant of the premises in question, having been produced in the terms required by the bench, the license was granted as applied for.

No 166 Richard Venables, for the Bull's Head, Surry Hills, a new application, had been refused, on the ground that the premises applied for were too small.

Alderman HILL, since the refusal, had seen the premises, which are at present occupied by another party, and it had been stated that when the visiting magistrates called only a portion of the house had been shown them, which had led to the application being refused. He therefore moved, that the further consideration of the application be postponed till the visiting magistrates had an opportunity of seeing the whole of the premises referred to. The applicant having corroborated Mr. Hill's statement, and assured the Bench that the place would be put in proper order before the 1st July; and also, that the license was for John Armstrong, whose character was unobjected to by the police, a certificate for a license was directed to issue in Armstrong's favour, on the understanding that he withdrew his applications, marked No. 172 and No. 219, new applications, for the Pine Apple, at Paddington.

No. 171. Charles Turner, for the Nag's Head, on the South Head Road, a new application, had been refused, on the ground that the premises were too small; but it was now granted on the understanding that there was a sufficient number of apartments in the building to entitle it to have a license issued to it.

No. 183. William Griffin, for the Enmore Inn, Enmore, had formerly been refused, as the premises were too small, but as the applicant showed the meeting that the buildings were so extensive as to entitle the premises to have a license, the meeting ordered the same to issue.

No. 184. William Pullinger, for the Glebe Tavern, at the Glebe, was called, but did not appear.

No. 188. Samson Rogers had been refused a license for Crampton's Hotel, Parramatta-street, a new application, but did not appear when called on.

No. 215. William Dear, for the Rising Sun, Pitt-street, had his certificate for a license allowed, on condition that before the 1st of July he obtains eligible and capacious premises to carry on his business in as a publican.

No. 217. John Lynch, for the Friend-in-Need, was called, but did not appear.

The meeting having gone through the list, was adjourned till 9 A.M. to-day.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

(From late Australasian Papers.)

MR. Mould, a young gentleman of considerable property, was recently killed in Gipps' Land, by being thrown from his horse.—Staves made from wood growing in Cook's Straits are said to be of a very superior quality.—A new paper called the *Wellington Independent* has been recently started at Port Nicholson.—Sheep-owners on the eastern coast of Van Diemen's Land have suffered extensively from robbers, without the slightest trace of the perpetrators, or the manner in which they have effected their object. Five thousand have been lost on the whole, of which number Mr. Forster alone has lost two thousand at Cape Portland.—The anniversary meeting of the Launceston Auxiliary to the Societies for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, was held on Wednesday evening, (April 25), in the Infant School Room, Frederick-street, and was very fully and respectably attended. The Lord Bishop of Tasmania presided.—Fifty shares in the Cornwall Insurance Company, one pound paid up, were sold by auction by Mr. B. Francis on Monday, for one hundred pounds.—The application for a license for a second bonded store in Hobart Town has been refused.—The new Theatre at Melbourne was opened on Monday, the 21st ultimo. It is spoken of as a very elegant commodious building.—Private letters from home state that Edward Jones Brewster, Esq., formerly Chairman of Quarter Sessions and Commissioner of the Court of Requests in Melbourne, may be shortly expected in the province, bringing with him a government appointment, but of what description the writer says not.—When the news of the late disasters at New Zealand reached Hobart Town, a public subscription for the relief of the distressed inhabitants was entered into, which Sir Eardley Wilmot headed with £50.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Horse Shoes, and a Smith's Bellows; at 11 o'clock, Groceries and Earthenware; at 12 o'clock, China Ornaments.

MR. SALAMON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Shawls, Hosiery, Waistcoatings, Wearing Apparel, and a variety of Merchandise.

MR. LYONS.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Sheepskins, Hides; also, Allotments of Bishopgate.

COUNTRY SALES.

MR. BYRNES.—At Mrs. Walker's Inn, Parramatta, this day, portions of the "Longsight" Property.

MR. RUDD.—At Appin, May 7, a Farm.

THE BANKS CASE.—At the opening of the Supreme Court yesterday, the Attorney-General called the attention of their Honors to the interference of trial at bar, which had been granted in the case of the Bank of Australasia v. Briellat, and had been fixed for the 10th of June, with the Parramatta Factory case, which it had been previously understood would be tried on the 9th of June. In consequence of this suggestion, some discussion took place, and it was finally arranged, by the consent of both parties, that the trial of the case between the two Banks, should stand over to Monday, the 23rd of June; the trial of the Parramatta Factory case will therefore come on as was before understood, on the 9th of June, and will take place at the King-street Court House

THE ELECTORAL LISTS.—Yesterday, at the close of the licensing meeting in the Police Court, the Mayor, on the motion of Mr. Windeyer, sen., ordered that the magistrates be summoned for Monday next, to take into consideration the electoral lists for the district of Sydney.

TROOPS FOR NEW ZEALAND.—The only definite arrangement as yet known about another detachment of troops leaving this colony for New Zealand during the present week is, that the head quarters of H. M. 99th Regiment, under the command of Colonel Despard, will sail on Friday or Saturday; but until the tenders for the shipping have been opened and considered (to-morrow) the minor arrangements will not become known.

SUPREME COURT.—This Court was occupied during the whole of yesterday in hearing the arguments of Mr. Foster, as counsel for the respondents in the case of the Marquis of Ailsa and others *v.* Watson and others.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—In the report of the Commercial Markets of last Saturday, the prices of the Government contract at Van Diemen's Land for wheat should have been "above 5s. per 100 lbs." instead of per bushel.

We are requested to call particular attention of all classes of buyers to J. G. Cohen's extensive sale, at his rooms, this day, of earthenware, china, &c., being the only lot now remaining. Purchasers should, therefore, avail themselves of this opportunity, which is not likely to occur again for some time. Sale commences precisely at half-past ten.—*Communicated.*

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our various Correspondents.)

PARRAMATTA.

DISTRICT COUNCIL ELECTION.—A meeting was held at Nash's, "Woolpack Inn," on Friday, for the purpose of affording the inhabitants of the town and district an opportunity of proposing and selecting such persons as were thought best calculated to fill the three present vacancies in the District Council. At the hour of meeting between one hundred and fifty and two hundred persons were present, and the voting Mr. Lyons, the coroner of the district, to the chair, was the commencement of a scene, the parellel to which, for the honour of any state of society claiming to be at all civilized, it is trusted will never again be witnessed. A man, who it is stated had no vote, and therefore but a very questionable right to talk about selecting a representative, and whose capabilities for oratorical display may be best estimated by his stating he had a *pre*-position to submit to the meeting, assisted by Mr. Withers, the "Court-house Visitant," insisted Mr. Lyons should not be chairman; but it being decided that he was to remain so, the business of the day then commenced, by the caller of the meeting stating its object, and proposing three gentlemen, whom he considered fitting persons to fill the vacancies, and whose names being submitted to the meeting, were approved of. Another proposed representative was submitted with a like result. All thus far proceeded tolerably well, with the exception of the interruptions of the individual with the "*pre*-position" and his brother disturber, Mr. Withers, who now proposed the gentleman, he considered, would be the best representative, "one (to use his own words) who would *stir up* the Council," who was duly seconded; but the person to whom this duty was deputed, in the course of his speech took the opportunity to travel entirely out of the record, and made an attack on the Chief Constable, (who was present) couched in such terms that it would be libellous to publish them, setting aside the epithets employed being of that coarse description, that they ought never to have been heard beyond the precincts of the Sydney Market Wharf. A tremendous uproar consequently ensued, and Mr. Nelson Lawson, J.P., having attempted to get a little order into the proceedings, by showing the entire irr

MUSWELLBROOK RACES.

THESE races came off agreeably to advertisement, and we do not recollect having seen a better field of horses, notwithstanding the prizes were small.

FIRST DAY—FIRST RACE.

Thirty Sovereigns, the Muswellbrook Plate; for all horses, two-mile heats; the following were the horses entered:—

Mr. Bettington's gelding Harkaway	1	1
Mr. West's Cecil	2	5
Mr. Duff's Daniel O'Connell	3	2
Mr. Reeve's gelding Spring-heeled Jack	4	4
Mr. Healey's horse Doctor Gratis	5	3
Mr. Ward's horse Australian	6	6
Mr. Rundell's horse Bugle (drawn)	7	

Both heats won easily by Harkaway, who disappointed good judges; five to two against him at starting; Cecil the favourite.

SECOND RACE.

Maiden Plate, Fifteen Sovereigns; once round and a distance; entrances—

Mr. Noble's b. filly Woodbine	1	1
Mr. Dangar's grey filly Puss	3	2
Mr. Ward's colt Skylark	2	4
Mr. Hayden's Sportaman	4	3
Mr. Healey's Nix my Dolly	5	5

Won easily by Woodbine, carrying overweight: a splendid little mare.

THIRD RACE.

Tally-ho Stakes, Fifteen Sovereigns, with a sweepstake of £2 added—

Mr. West's Tranby	1	1
Mr. Reeve's Robin Hood	2	2
Mr. Hayden's Sportaman	drawn	

The first heat was well contested, Robin Hood taking the lead until the close, when Tranby passed him and won by a head; second heat Tranby took the lead and won easily.

SECOND DAY—FIRST RACE.

Hack Hurdle Race, Ten Sovereigns.

Mr. Harper's Pickle	1	1
Mr. Hayward's Cannon Ball	2	2

Both horses baulked at the second leap, Pickle, however took the rest of his leaps in good style, ridden by Mr. Healy.

SECOND RACE.

Pony race—Ten Sovereigns, for all ponies under fourteen hands high.

Mr. West's Betsy	1	1
Mr. Ward's Piebald	3	2
Mr. Watson's Jessie	2	3

Won easily by Mr. West's mare; it is generally believed this mare was above the prescribed height; but, as there was no protest against her, she received the stakes.

THIRD RACE.

A Sweepstake of £1 each, with £5 added from the fund.

Mr. Cullen's Filo de Puta	1	1
Mr. Hayward's Cannon Ball	2	2
Mr. Haydon's Coquette	3	4
Mr. Duff's Ball	4	3
Mr. Gordon's Taddy	6	8
Mr. Gall's Pickle	5	5
Mr. Healey's Stockman	7	6
Mr. West's Paddy	8	7

The first heat in this race was a dead heat between Filo and Cannon Ball, and the other two heats were well contested.

THIRD DAY.—FIRST RACE.

Publicans' Purse, Twenty Sovereigns; two-mile heats; the winner of the Muswellbrook Plate to carry 7 lbs. extra.

Mr. Bettington's Harkaway	1	1
Mr. Duff's Daniel O'Connell	2	2
Mr. West's Cecil	drawn	

Daniel O'Connell proved himself in this race to be a colt of great promise.

SECOND RACE.

Ladies' Purse of Fifteen Sovereigns, for all horses.

Mr. Bettington's Harkaway	1	1
Mr. Noble's Woodbine	2	2
Mr. Halstead's Crazy Jane	3	3
Mr. West's Tranby	4	4

We will speak of this race in our general remarks.

THIRD RACE.

Hack Race of Ten Sovereigns.

Mr. West's Paddy	1	1
Mr. Hayward's Cannon Ball	2	2
Mr. Haggarty's ———	no where	

FOURTH RACE.

Beaten Stakes, one two-mile heat.

Mr. West's Cecil	1
Mr. Duff's Daniel O'Connell	2
Mr. Reeve's Spring-heeled Jack	3
Mr. Healey's Doctor	4
Mr. Reeve's Robin Hood	5

This was a severe race between Cecil and Dan, tolerably well followed by Spring-heeled Jack.

The general result of these races this year has not been favorable, occasioned by a want of knowledge and tact in the management, which is much to be regretted, as the funds were in a flourishing state, and leave hopes of a goodly purse for next year.

The Ladies' Purse, with reference to which we have passed to these remarks, will, we fear, prove a source of profit to the lawyers. The circumstances should be referred to the Homebush Club, to save litigation.

Harkaway was entered with three others, but after running the first race, he required as much time as he could squeeze out to recover him: the consequence was, that no attention was paid to the summons by bugle, and after a lapse of forty, instead of thirty minutes, as announced from the stand, the Clerk of the Course started the only two horses who were at the scratch for the race. The heat was won by Woodbine, when Harkaway not having been duly, as he said, started, claimed to run the race, which was acceded to by the Stewards; so that after the lapse of an hour he came fresh to the post, and in the first heat for him, and second for Woodbine, he was victorious, (which we attribute to the bad start which Woodbine had.) Woodbine having again beaten Crazy Jane, claimed the race, for which Harkaway walked over another heat. Two conditions were proposed by some of the subscribers which were rejected, and although the money has been given to Harkaway, Woodbine still claims it.

Had the race come fairly off, Woodbine must have beaten Harkaway. On the whole, we cannot help remarking, that a degree of party spirit was exhibited, which if maintained will prove very injurious to the future racing efforts in a part of the colony which possesses the means and appliances. The course is a very splendid flat one, and has been well cleared. The preparations do great credit to those engaged, and as a stranger we wish them success.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Electors of the Incorporated District of Sydney.

GENTLEMEN,—You will this day be called upon to elect four District Councillors. In exercising this privilege it is your duty as honest men and good citizens to make yourselves acquainted in the first place with the powers with which your Council is invested by its Charter; secondly, to consider what course its members *ought* to pursue; and lastly, to satisfy yourselves that those who ask you for your votes have the *ability* and the *inclination* to do you justice. The *powers* and *duties* of the Council are shortly as follows:—

1. To make, maintain, and improve roads and bridges.
2. To build, repair, and furnish public buildings.
3. To purchase such real and personal property as it may think fit.
4. To sell the same again.
5. To manage all property belonging to the district.
6. To provide the means of defraying one-half the expenses of the administration of justice and police of the district.
7. To provide for the establishment and support of schools.
8. To raise, assess, levy, and appropriate, such moneys as may be required for the above purposes.
9. To collect and account for all tolls, rates, and assessments.
10. To impose and determine certain penalties.
11. To determine the amount and time of payment of all salaries of district officers.
12. To provide for any other matters which may be subjected to their direction by the Governor and Legislative Council.

From this catalogue you will at once see that the making of roads and bridges is but a very small portion of the duties which your Council will have to perform, and the Governor has already declared that the District Councils *must* perform ALL their duties, and that he shortly expects to be able to *compel* them to do so. You are no doubt aware that if you are forced to provide the funds requisite for *all* the above purposes, a great portion of your productive and *all* your unproductive lands will be speedily CONFISCATED. Self-interest will be enough to induce you to try and prevent this from taking place, and it can only be done by your Council *at once* SURRENDERING ITS CHARTER. Every candidate, then, should pledge himself to make this surrender *before you vote for him*. This is what *ought* to be done.

As to the ability of the Councillors that need not be particularly dwelt upon if they have the *inclination* to do right. If unfortunately you cannot find four candidates who will pledge themselves as I have above pointed out, then, as a *dernier ressort*, you should inquire into the *capabilities* of those who want your votes. On this point it will be enough to mention that they must be EDUCATED men, and as talented as you can procure. To elect any others would be most disgraceful. I perceive that there are three City Councillors among the candidates. These are the last men you should support if even you cannot find those who are prepared to *surrender*, which, I believe, these gentlemen will not do. Throwing their qualifications out of the question, you ought not to allow them, or any other men, a MONOPOLY of elective offices. If they are the best men in the community, then you may consistently vote for them, if not, then you should tell them to rest satisfied with what they have already obtained. But at all events try your utmost to procure four candidates who will *pledge themselves to surrender the Charter*, and do not elect men who would rather remain District Councillors for the honour of the thing—totally regardless of more important considerations.

AN ELECTOR.

[Before the electors appoint men who will surrender the Charter, they will enquire how roads and bridges are to be made and repaired when there is no Council; this suggestion is mere bunkum. With respect to the election of City Councillors, nothing can justify the electors in doing so but the absence of other candidates. The City Council requires all the attention the members can afford; besides to elect them would be almost tantamount to confessing that there are no other men but them competent for such offices. Prudent business men who will not run into debt, and who are not interested in particular roads, are the men who should be elected.—EDS.]

SYDNEY CHORAL SOCIETY.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—I read with pleasure in your paper of yesterday, a short notice of the second meeting for practice of the members of our society, and was glad to see that you gave so encouraging a report of it. No one will expect to hear anything, in this early stage of the society's existence, at all equal to what, I doubt not, will be produced after a few months' practice has given more confidence and experience to the choir. But I think that all parts of their two evenings' performance (not even excepting the chanting, which, as you have rightly said, was occasionally marred by the confusion of the words,) have been much better than could possibly have been expected. Weather, enough to damp the ardour of any one not thoroughly in earnest, the want of instrumental accompaniment, and the difficulty of singing in chorus without previous practice, all might have led to much disappointment; but it has happened otherwise. the dark shadow of untoward circumstances has only served to throw out more strongly the bright light of well grounded hope and expectation which enlivens the opening scene in our society's history.

With reference to chanting, I think there is no cause whatever for feeling discouraged in the want of distinctness that, at present, disfigures that portion of our practice; for although, at first sight, it appears very easy, it is in reality by far *the most difficult of all kinds of singing*. This fact was strikingly exemplified at one of the great musical festiva's held in York Minster (I forget in what year), when the whole of the immense choir mustered on that occasion attempted to chant the "Vinite exultemus." To the extreme surprise and annoyance of all, the result was a complete failure; and if we reflect for a moment, we shall see that it could not, in all probability, have been otherwise. Chanting is the singing of an unlimited and unmeasured number of syllables, more or less rhythmically arranged to a definite number of measured notes. There are many ways of dividing even the simplest piece thus sung—the "Gloria Patri," and of course in the Psalms and longer pieces this diversity of division is more striking; the consequence is, that singers, unless well practised, always feel a hesitation in chanting, from not knowing how to bring in the words. This gives rise to an inequality of performance that cannot fail to produce confusion, until it is removed by constant practice, such, as you have correctly remarked, it is one of the chief objects of our society to afford.

I am, yours, &c.,
MEM. S. C. S.

THE PORT PHILLIP RAILROAD.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—When I came forward to lift the gauntlet which the Rev. Dr. Lang flung with so much clatter upon his railway, I was prepared fully to meet the result, and accordingly donned my armour of proof to aid me in repelling the *violence*, for which the learned divine is colonially famous in making his onsets. I have stood in the lists for some days—nay *weeks*—I believe, in expectation of his attack; *at length* he has cried his "rescue," and gone "careering down the wind," leaving me scathless, and more confident from his failure.

When I penned my letter in reference to his railway project, I was modest enough, with all my "*native* presumption," to assign to Dr. Lang talents far superior to my own, and accorded to him the character he undoubtedly deserves, as a man of extensive ability. As he was thus made acquainted with my opinion of his mental powers, and at the same time appears to be so entirely cognizant of my "ill-informed" condition, it is matter of astonishment to me, that he should deem a "youth" like myself, a "native too!" a proper subject for *him* to *descend* upon. It certainly was not *courtesy* or *pity* for my ignorance which dictated the Doctor's reply, for we all know he is one of those "whose education stiffens into *state*," and he seldom studies courtesy in his arguments. I should have been inclined to the idea that he intended to enlighten my benighted mind, had his letter of yesterday borne less of that acrimonious, intemperate, and ingeniously caustic character which distinguishes all his writings, and all his proceedings in matters of argument or opposition. If he *did* desire to afford me a portion of his superfluous brightness, I regret, for his own sake, he should have shaded his intention with the noxious vaporings so common with egotists, and feel grieved

His acid temper turns, as soon as stirr'd,
The milk of his good purpose, all to curd.

It is not matter of sufficient interest to the public, I imagine, that a controversy upon such a subject as a railway from the Hume to Melbourne should engross *your* columns or *their* time. "Ill informed," I am free to admit myself as compared with others; but I have still sufficient knowledge of the capabilities of my native country, and general history, to enable me to sustain my argument even with Dr. Lang. This I shall not do, however, being quite satisfied that his reply of yesterday has established nothing (beyond a *reiteration* of his hair-brained scheme) to fix conviction in the minds of those he *wishes* to convince, and equally persuaded am I, (with all due deference to the worthy Doctor, be it said,) that my first letter exposed the absurdity of his plan sufficiently for my purpose; and although he would have it thought otherwise, he evidently writhes under my "youthful" emanation. Some few remarks in his letter of yesterday, nevertheless, call for a rejoinder from me, and I must therefore crave your indulgence to enable me to *conclude* this correspondence by the few observations I have to make thereon.

Dr. Lang has adopted a line of argument in defence of his position which would lead parties to suppose I had objected to railways *under any circumstances*, and charges me with incapacity to appreciate their beneficial results to a community, simply because I am "a native," and "never saw a railroad." Such is not true however. Let any dispassionate person peruse my first letter, and he will be convinced that I do not argue against railways generally, but simply that "*Port Phillip* is not *in a position* to *employ* them." The Doctor and myself are at issue on a very simple point. *He* says, "Make the railway at *any cost* to the country, and wait the result—it will create labour for itself." I reply, "Place the country first in a position to employ a railway, and when you can pay for and profitably put it into operation, construct it." I have nothing whatever to do with the "political robbery" the Doctor complains of; but it is *rather* rich, that in making his calculations for the erection of a railroad he should have taken this £20,000 per year into account, as a "credit" upon the undertaking, and yet acknowledges he cannot touch the money!

I refer the Doctor to my letter—he will find he is in error when he asserts, "I gave the distance from Sydney to the Hume as two hundred miles." I *have* called it *five hundred*, and *if measured it would be nearer that* than four hundred. I also stated that "persons from *Melbourne* to *Sydney* would travel two hundred miles on the *railroad* to the terminus, and afterwards five hundred miles per *mail*; whilst those from Sydney to Melbourne must travel five hundred miles to reach the commencement of the railway at the Hume." I know the country *better* than Dr. Lang, and am competent to form fully as correct an opinion of its capabilities. I can refer to published documents of my own, wherein I have attempted to prove the interior qualified to maintain a dense population, in as far as the *agricultural capabilities* of the land are concerned. But of what use is this without a market? Is it not notorious that our *farmers, even near the metropolis*, are in a condition approaching to beggary, from the present low prices of agricultural produce? And how is a market to be obtained? Only by increased consumption—increased consumption only by emigration; and emigration, *with capital*, would *lead* to railroads.

I deny "*insinuating*" that Dr. Lang had "individual interests" in view, by his projected railway. If the gratification of chimerical ideas upon the establishment of a "peasantry" may be construed into that light, *then* I am guilty, not otherwise; for I charged him *openly* (not by "*insinuations*") with a desire to erect a political reputation upon the ruin and wreck of moral emigrant families. As to any *attempted or actual "benefits,"* he has afforded his "adopted country," I confess (probably to my shame) I am so little acquainted with them that either my knowledge of the history of New South Wales is very shallow, *or* they do not exist, *save in the reverend writer's imagination*. We are all well aware he *does not desire* to be esteemed one of those "patriots who love good places at their hearts," but that he is, *nevertheless*, a very "Richelieu" in colonial biography, does not admit of a doubt. I do not presume to say he would walk over dead bodies or clamber across headless trunks to reach a chair of state, but if power *was* attainable he would acquire it *by any means*; and my "ill-informed" mind is sufficiently *well* acquainted with Dr. Lang's biography, to enable me to portray his political character to the life, if he desires portraiture to place amid his "household gods." It is doubtless very presumptuous in *me*, "a native *youth*,"—"petulent and inexperienced" and who "never *saw* a railroad," to step forward and oppose a "Reverend Divine" a "Colonial Legislator," and a *would-be* "Patriot;" and really I am half surprised at my own temerity! I doubtless deserve school-boy castigation for causing him to

He suspected, thwarted, and withstood,
Even when he labours for his country's good.

And without question, the reverend gentleman imagines that by low paltry satire, and "humbug jests," he has shown his invulnerability, and evinced the strongest proofs of his mental superiority, whilst he has, at the same time, punished my "petulance." Be this as it may, he has not, in my opinion, strengthened his position by voluntarily placing upon his head a "cap" which I did not intend him to wear; and the hints he has thrown out about "secretariship," &c., to the "railway" concern, has caused me to reflect upon the probability of such a berth being far more *remunerative* than a seat in Council. I hope he will pardon my hinting at such a thing, seeing that the *disinterestedness* of his argument *forced* the matter upon my mind.

I disclaim the position in which he attempts to place me, as "knight errant" of the "Pentonville exiles." I accused him of "unchristian spirit," in adopting a low pun and uncharitable cognomen to mark his *sense* of their position. I believe Dr. Lang to be proof against those things; but, I confess, my "native" and "ill-informed" mind is shocked and disgusted, when I see a clergyman, a Christian minister, a servant of God,—one who should preach and *practise* those beautiful attributes of his Lord and Master, peace, mercy, and charity,—coming forward, voluntarily, to foment political quarrels; betraying, in his conduct and mode of speech, a most uncharitable disposition; and attempting by the exercise of great talents, which, *for other purposes*, the Almighty has gifted him withal, to steel men's hearts against their fallen and erring fellow-creatures, who demand from them *mercy* and *forbearance*, that they may be enabled to regain the path from which sin, and probably distress, has driven them. Let Dr. Lang ponder on those beautiful lines of Cowper:—

A Briton knows,—or, if he knows it not,
(The Scripture placed within his reach), *he ought*,—
That souls have no discriminating hue,
Alike important in their Maker's view;
That *none* are free from blemish since the fall,
And Love Divine has paid *one price for all*.
The wretch that works and weeps, without relief,
Has *one* that notices his silent grief:
He, from whose hands alone all power proceeds,
Ranks its *abuse* among the foulest deeds;
Considers *all* injustice with a frown,
But *reeks* the man *who treads his fellow* down.

It is not worth my while to enter at large into the subject of the Pentonville exiles, with one who considers himself far too effulgent in his glory to descend in argument to a level with one of the "lesser lights," like myself, and who adopts such beautiful and classical tropes as "'tis all in my eye," to denote his sense of the importance of the subject. I am no "knight-errant" of the system, but in favour of it strongly, from *philanthropic* and *charitable* principles. Justice should be ever tempered by mercy; and if, *as it ought to be*, the *end* of punishment is *reform*, *that* mercy is best exercised (in the case of the Pentonville men) by at once breaking their old associations, and placing them in a position to earn a new character, and become useful members of society. They are thrown upon the *charity* and *mercy* of their fellow-creatures, and we have a bounden duty to perform in receiving them amongst us as men requiring forbearance, and demanding, as erring mortals, that pity and forgiveness, which, if we exercise *not*, we cannot expect shall be extended to ourselves. "Judge not, that ye be not judged," is a Christian text, which ill becomes a minister of the Gospel to set at nought, either by precept or example; and I would advise Dr. Lang, for the sake of his future character in the history of his adopted country, and if he desires to be respected by its "native, ill-informed" people, to be studious to maintain his reputation as a man of peace and charity, rather than an unchristian and political squabbler.

Doctor Lang draws invidious comparisons betwixt myself and others: the "editor of the *Atlas*" and a writer who "coincides" with the Doctor's views. I am no pedant, and I bow at once to the superior abilities of the editor of the *Atlas*, and am even content that Doctor Lang himself should estimate my acquirements by *any* standard *his* enlightened mind is capable of extending to them; but I do not admit the justice of the comparison he draws by inuendo between myself and the writer in the *Herald* who "agreed with him," and recommended "horse power" on the railway. This party has, however, strengthened the Doctor's opinion, for we all know

Fresh confidence the speculatist takes
From every hair-brained proselyte he makes.

And the Doctor, in acknowledging him as a candid well-informed writer, in contra-distinction, doubtless, to my "petulant, native, and ill-informed" style and powers, does not strengthen his own case nor weaken mine, but is simply afforded an opportunity for again indulging his pen in long "unmitigated prose," and establishing the old saying "Caw me, caw thee,"—

For 'tis a rule that holds for ever true,
Grant me discernment and I grant it you.

I never applied such an epithet as "travelled fool" to Doctor Lang, even by inuendo—but his natural virulence and captiousness of disposition has induced him to distort the sense of a passage to suit his turn for satire, which is alike ridiculous and contemptible. I am no "Solomon" in *any* matter, but I have read that learned person's proverbs, and remember one which saith, "Every fool is wise in his own conceit."

Apologising for the great length of this unprofitable correspondence, and begging the favour of its insertion as the last with which I shall trouble you on this subject,

I remain, Gentlemen,
Yours very obediently,
FREDERICK A. TOMPSON.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

OUR HOME TRADE.

(From the Journal of Commerce, December 21.)

IT is gratifying to find, that, notwithstanding the late season of the year—a season when trade generally stagnates—and the interruption which the frost has interposed to continental traffic, the accounts from the manufacturing districts continue favourable. The late rise in the wages of the factory workpeople is still maintained; not the slightest hint has been given of any intended reduction; and the wool and cotton markets are as brisk as they have been any time for months past. This is all very cheering, and yet we believe most of the foreign markets are glutted with European productions. It was stated in the French papers, a few days since, that there had been an over-production throughout the country, and that the warehouses were filled with goods, for which there was no demand. The last accounts from New York represented that city as over-stocked, and stated that re-shipments were making to Europe. From the East Indies, from China, from Manila, from most of the South American republics, and from Australia, we hear the same story of glutted markets, and the difficulty of forcing sales at remunerating prices. Notwithstanding this, we believe the manufacturers have been working entirely to order throughout the season, and there is not the slightest reason to suppose that stocks have accumulated on their hands; whatever, therefore, may be the fate of the exporters, the producers, at least, are safe. The secret, however, of the present briskness of trade will be found, we think, to lie in the home demand; which is the most gratifying feature connected with it, denoting, as it does, the more general diffusion of prosperity, or at least competency, throughout the great body of the people. From Leeds we learn that the demand for winter clothing for *home consumption* still continued, and the merchants were very busy. From Leicester, it is said that the severe weather had brought an addition of business in some branches of the *home trade*. Manchester, again, reports the home demand to continue tolerably good.

The home trade, while it is an index of the general condition of the people, has many important and favourable characteristics that distinguish it from an export trade. The first must be an actual and *bona fide* demand; the latter must, to a great extent, be speculative. In the one instance, the merchant or manufacturer may withdraw his goods from the market unless a remunerative price be offered for them; he has the option to sell or to withhold, as suits his purpose. In the other, the goods are placed beyond his reach, and he cannot recal them; they have made a voyage, of many thousand miles perhaps, at a considerable expense, and they must be sold, whether at a profit or a loss are circumstances over which he has no control; or, if not sold, they may lie rotting in the stores of a commission agent, while the owner is laying out of his capital. The foreign market lists constantly bring us accounts of the want of demand for European productions, and state the impossibility of forcing sales at any price. Such was the case not long since at Sydney, where manufactured goods were ineffectually offered at from 30 to 50 per cent. below cost price. But even where this is not the case, even where sales are effected in a foreign or colonial market, the owner of the goods has generally to remain much longer out of his money than when he sells for home demand.

These observations are not made with the view to decry foreign commerce. We know its importance, nay, how absolutely necessary it is to the country; but we would wish, at the same time, to show the value of the home trade, and how desirable it must be to induce such a degree of prosperity among the people as would secure a steady demand within ourselves for the production of our own industry. We are aware that large fortunes have frequently been made by lucky ventures in the export trade; but we are also aware that heavy losses have been sustained. No such vicissitudes, however, can attend a home demand; and, consequently, parties selling for home consumption should be satisfied with less profits than when they send their goods on a hit-or-miss enterprise, to traverse half the globe. We know full well that prices must be regulated in the ordinary way, by demand and supply, whether intended for a home or a foreign market; but where the sale is certain and not speculative, there is not so much need to complain if large profits are not realised, and to proceed forthwith to reduce wages, or work short time. These are measures which frequently increase the evil they are intended to check: since, one way or another, a great portion of the wages of the artisan must find its way back to the employer who has paid them.

We are certainly averse to over-production, by which large stocks are accumulated, because it is attended with a disastrous reaction that subjects the working classes to revolting privations. But, on the other hand, to allow stocks to accumulate, or to reduce wages, or work short time, because a profit of 10 or 15 per cent cannot be obtained, is a grasping after money, a grinding operation, that cannot be too severely reprobated. It might be a delicate question—it would certainly be an impertinent one—to ask a manufacturer at Leeds or Manchester what profits he expected on his invested capital. He would probably answer, "as much as he could get;" and a very fitting answer it would be. It is, however, after all, a mere mercantile answer, which must not debar us from taking a more general view of the subject with reference to the community at large; for inordinate profits, if we may be permitted to use such an expression with reference to commercial transactions, must be paid for by the community at large. Now, it would certainly appear that, at a time when the Government securities scarcely yield three per cent., when the Bank of England is discounting at two-and-a-half per cent., when there is a positive difficulty in finding a profitable investment for capital at the lowest rate of interest in any of the numerous undertakings that are abroad, the interest on capital invested in trade or manufactures ought to bear some proportion to the general state of the money market.

It must be borne in mind that the low rate of interest for money is not occasioned by any stagnation in trade, but the immense wealth which the country has accumulated through its commercial operations. The necessary effect of this is to cause larger investments in mercantile and manufacturing business, and consequently greater production, and a more extended circulation of all the necessary comforts and luxuries of life. But increased investment in this way implies increased competition, and competition necessarily reduces profits. Every man can understand how his profits may be affected by the competition of his neighbours; but is there any who has reflected on the effect which extending his own business may have on his sales, of becoming, in fact, as far as profits are concerned, his own competitor? We hope to make this perfectly clear. Let us suppose a mill-owner to increase his capital and his trade operations from £20,000 to £40,000, and that the productions which he has to bring into the market are doubled; must not this have precisely the same effect on the market—which we must suppose to be regulated by demand and supply—as if he had retained his former position, and some other person had erected a mill, and embarked £20,000 in trade close beside him. The individuality of the capital can make no difference in the effect of the general operation. But has the mill-owner, after he has embarked his £40,000, a right to expect as large a per-centage from his capital as when he had only £20,000 invested? We imagine that this is the general expectation, though it certainly is an unreasonable one. It would be just as reasonable to expect, that if the existing manufacturing establishments of the country were to be doubled, without a corresponding increase in the demand for the articles manufactured, the same prices could be realised for the increased production as are now realised for only half the quantity. Production, whether in the hands of one or many, is competition; and competition must lower prices.

But further: has a man a right to, or does he require, the same interest on the larger capital that he did on the smaller one? We say no. The object of investing capital is to derive a revenue—an income from it. Such are investments in lands; such are investments in stocks, or in any other security. And by income we do not mean merely an annual receipt to meet annual expenses: something more may be required; and in investments involving risk, something must be charged to that account. Under this view, the man who would derive five per cent. from an investment of £40,000, is in receipt of as large an income as if he derived ten per cent. from £20,000. This is an arithmetical truism; but we fear its application is not generally understood. Suppose a man with £20,000 invested in business, yielding ten per cent., wished to live at the rate of £1000 a-year, and to lay by £1000 a-year to cover risks, and as a fund to accumulate; he could do precisely the same with £40,000 invested, yielding five per cent.; but inasmuch as he has an additional £20,000 at risk, he would have a right to take this into account, and to require interest accordingly. What that interest should be, it would be quite beside our purpose to investigate. If, however, it is expected that with every increase of capital, with every increase of business, there should be a corresponding increase of income, it is requiring what can never be realised, and what would be very unreasonable if it could. Profits are not so accumulated in retail trade; every one knows that the maxim of the retailer is "a brisk sale, quick returns, and a small profit."

We make these observations from an apprehension that the interests of the working classes are too often sacrificed to this inordinate desire for enrichment, and from the impression entertained by many, that, no matter under what circumstances, there should be an immutable standard of profit on capital invested in commercial enterprise. When profits fall below this, then we hear of bad times and ruinous prices, and all those sundry complaints which are the general forerunners of the working classes being consigned for a time to want and misery.

THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAM-SHIP.

(From the Illustrated News, December 21.)

AT length this leviathan of steam navigation has been released from her long imprisonment, in Cumberland Basin, Bristol. The scene was, indeed, a spectacle in every stage, and merits minute detail and illustration. The mighty vessel itself, our readers will remember, has already been described in Nos. 63, 64, and 65, of our journal, with several engravings.

The morning of Wednesday, the 11th, about seven o'clock, being the highest tide in December, was appointed for the passage of the *Great Britain* through the lock of the Cumberland Basin, the last barrier to her free egress to the sea. To allow this, the bridge which crossed the lock, and a portion of its masonry, had been removed; and all things being thus prepared, at the above early hour, notwithstanding the severity of the frost, and the cutting of the bleak easterly wind, tens of thousands had assembled to witness the great labour. They were, however, doomed to disappointment; for the tide not having risen as high as was expected, on the first moment of its being evident that there was not likely to be sufficient water, the great vessel was hauled back. No sooner had the water fallen than large gangs of masons were set to work, under the scientific and practised eye of Mr. Brunel, to open the space for her passage on the evening's tide; and everything was done to render the vessel's draught of water as light as possible.

As in the morning, so at night, Captain Hoskin was obliged to make a dash at the lock, at the very last moment of the tide's rising, which it did to thirty-three feet, and no more. The following details of the mighty spectacle, and of the trial trip, on Thursday morning are from the *Bristol Mirror*:—

"We cannot attempt to describe in appropriate language the splendid appearance of the *Great Britain* as she entered the lock, and passed, as it were, through the crowds of people assembled on the occasion. On either side of the lock blazed barrels of tar, with very short intervals between them, to the distance of more than two hundred yards, the illumination from which, on the giant ship, the water, and the faces of the multitude, is not to be described She passed through at a rapid pace, touching nothing but the rail of one of the bridges, which was hooked by the anchor, and carried away like a thread. She was moored by the side of the wing wall outside the lock for the night, to be ready for her passage down in the morning.

"At about seven o'clock in the morning, vehicles began to arrive from the country, and by eight o'clock every possible place where there was standing room, seemed, as on the night before, to be occupied by anxious gazers. At about ten minutes past eight, the *Samson*, steam-tug, of 60 horse power, in which was Capt. Claxton, R.N., was seen to take her in tow, and very soon after the word was given to turn ahead. Slowly and majestically she left the entrance, amidst the cheers of thousands, which were re-echoed by those on board. It was extraordinary to see with what ease she appeared to gather way, and to steer (even before two steamers were attached, one on either side) to her quarters, although the flood-tide, which was against her, had not done running.

"After passing the Hotwell House, the steamers alluded to added their powers to that of the *Samson*, and the crowds of people who accompanied her by the side of the river were very soon brought to a run. She passed Round Point with the greatest ease, and all the other points of the river, and reached King's-road, a distance of nearly seven miles, in an hour and eight minutes, three-fourths of the way without any tide in her favour. Considering that she was towed by steam-boats whose united power did not exceed one hundred and twenty horses, it is to be assumed that she is adapted for gliding through the water on the most approved principles.

"Having arrived at King's-road, preparations were made for putting her engines in motion. They were pronounced to be ready between eleven and twelve; and the steam tugs, which up to that time had been holding her against the wind and tide, were ordered to let go, and the word given to turn ahead. It was not deemed prudent to put the engines at first to the test of a severe trial, and for some time they were kept going at about seven revolutions, which were allowed gradually to increase up to the time of her arrival at the Holmes, when they had reached between eleven and twelve, the speed of the ship being in the proper proportion to the progress of the screw, at this time it having reached about eight knots. Long before she arrived at the Holmes she had left behind one of the steam-tugs; the other, well-known to be the fastest steam-paddle boat out of the port, more than held her own up to this time. Near the Holmes this gallant ship was twice turned round, and she came round in much less time, and in a smaller circle, than, from her extreme length, and the strong breeze blowing against her, could have been anticipated.

"A snow storm threatening, it was deemed prudent to put her head homewards, with the view of arriving at her anchorage before dark. She returned at about the same speed until she came near Blackmore, about four miles from King's-road. The fast *Samson* was at this time, about half-past four, alongside of her. The engines were then allowed rather to exceed sixteen revolutions, which is equal to forty-nine of the screw; the speed of the ship suddenly increased to better than fifteen knots, when she left her little competitor rapidly behind. She came to an anchor about five o'clock; and we understood, on board, from the scientific gentlemen concerned, that no doubts remain on their minds, as to her being able to accomplish from twelve to fifteen knots, without the aid of her canvas, none of which was bent on the trial. The slip, or loss of the screw, was eight per cent.; the loss, we were told, of paddle-wheels in sea-going steamers under similar circumstances, would have been twenty per cent. The steam was cut off at a foot, and six of the fires were not lighted at all, so that even at twenty revolutions or upwards, there is no doubt there will be plenty of speed. The driving chains and the shaft of the screw made no noise whatever. In the fore-cabin nobody would have known that an engine was at work, and in the after part it was necessary to feel the pillars with the hand to ascertain whether there was really any vibration.

"It may be as well to state, as an answer to the objections that have been made to the navigation of our port, that a vessel of such vast dimensions as the *Great Britain* went down on a spring tide, and came up at dead low water; having gone on the last of the ebb, and came back on the first of the flood.

"With all our hearts we congratulate the directors and the company upon the result of this great undertaking. Like many others interested, we may have felt doubts upon many points; but it is now our conviction that this ship is destined not only to work a great revolution in naval architecture, but, in conjunction with our well-tried *Great Western*, to remunerate the company for the risks they have incurred, and the anxiety they have gone through."

At three o'clock on Thursday, a large party sat down in the saloon of the ship, to an excellent cold collation, which being despatched, several toasts were drank, including the health of Mrs. Miles, who had christened the *Great Western* and the *Great Britain*; of the Directors, of Mr. Guppy, Captain Hoskin, and Mr. Smith (the patentee of the screw), and last, though not least, "the health of Captain Claxton, R.N.," was received with overwhelming cheers. "He was," says the *Bristol Mirror*, "the life of the meeting, as he has been the very soul of the undertaking, and most sincerely do we rejoice with him on the magnificent result of his unwearied exertions. Shortly after the meeting broke up.

The ship having arrived at King's-road the visitors landed at about seven o'clock.

NEW ZEALAND.

(From the Morning Chronicle, December 14.)

WE gave a specimen yesterday of Captain Fitzroy's wisdom in the government of New Zealand. He is a real Sancho Panza in his "island," only we have yet to see Captain Fitzroy exhibit those strokes of mother-wit, which elicit our admiration for his prototype amid all his absurdities. But we cannot resist giving our readers some further account of the mode in which legislation is carried on in New Zealand, as appears from the extracts given from the colonial newspapers. What a pity, that in order to heighten the comedy of his story, Cervantes did not think of making Sancho meet his Parliament!

In a Parliament composed of three officials, one newspaper editor, one auctioneer, and one general merchant, with the Governor having a vote, it is not to be apprehended that the opposition would be very unmanageable. But it would seem that the Constitution of New Zealand makes abundant provisions for checking the vagaries of opposition.

On the day after that of the debate, which we gave yesterday, Dr. Martin, the editor of the *Auckland Southern Cross*, gave notice that he should move certain resolutions. If a member of opposition may not move resolutions, what on earth may he do? Well, but he cannot do so in the New Zealand Parliament without leave, for Dr. Martin's notice gave rise to the following debate:—

"The Attorney-General said the proper course would be for the honorable member to submit the resolutions to the Governor for his approval, as all questions must emanate from him. If they met with the Governor's sanction, then to give notice.

"Dr. Martin was not aware whether he was in order or not.

"The Governor did not think Dr. Martin's course objectionable. It was true that all bills or debateable questions must proceed from him (he here read that part of his instructions from the Home Government). He had no objection to the doctor giving notice of his intentions, and stating in a few words the substance of the resolutions.

"Dr. Martin said he would withdraw the resolutions. If he had not the power to move them, it was useless to give notice that he would do so.

"The Governor said that, judging from the few words he had heard, he thought it likely he should approve of them, especially with reference to emigration. There was no matter affecting the colony, or a resident in the colony, that he would not be happy to lay on the table.

"After some further remarks from the Governor, the Attorney-General, and Mr. Brown, Dr. Martin left the resolutions with the Clerk of the Council for the Governor's consideration, and gave notice that he should move their consideration that day week."

Fancy if, when Sir Robert Peel moved his vote of want of confidence in the Whig Ministry, it had been necessary for him first to get Lord John Russell's leave!

The same day the Debenture Bill is carried through its last stages; and Mr. Brown, the only opponent of the measure, wishes, in strict conformity with what clearly appears to have been the custom, to enter a written protest Immediately there is an outcry. Dr. Martin thought Mr. Brown's course "vexatious." The Governor did not object to admitting protests, but thought the majority ought, in every case, to determine whether they would receive them or not. The Colonial Secretary moved, "that the protest be not received," on this ground, which detects in Dr. Martin's protest a peculiarity which we should think might be predicated of all protests whatsoever, namely, that it contained arguments against the measure without mentioning any for it."

This sapient Colonial Secretary, it appears, acquired his knowledge of government as a surgeon in a convict ship. Captain Fitzroy met him at Sydney, turned out the Colonial Secretary then being, to make room for him, and took him as his coadjutor in administration and legislation.

This matter disposed of, they went to estimates;

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS AT OXFORD.

(From Bell's Weekly Messenger.)

THE conduct of one of the members of this University, who has lately published a work, entitled "The Ideal of a Christian Church Considered," has at last attracted the attention of the heads of the University, who have determined upon calling upon Mr. Ward to show cause why he should not be deprived of his rights, honours, and privileges, as a member of the University, for publishing and avowing himself to be the author of the book above-named, in which book sentiments are uttered at complete variance with the articles of the Church of England, and with the solemn declaration relating to those articles subscribed by Mr. Ward previous to his admission to the *status* which he now holds in the University. We subjoin a copy of the notice, summoning the Convocation; and we doubt not that our readers will think with us that the man who, while he entertained the sentiments avowed in the passages quoted, could subscribe to the articles of the Church of England, must have had a conscience disciplined and formed in the most subtle school of Jesuitism, or a cool impudence unparalleled in the history of mendacity. It is, indeed, high time that our national seats of learning and the Church of the Reformation should be weeded of such noxious plants: and we rejoice in the full conviction that the proposed degradation of the author of "the Ideal Church," will meet with the almost unanimous approbation of the members of the Convocation.

NOTICE OF CONVOCATION.

"Whereas it is notoriously reputed and believed throughout this university that a book, entitled "The Ideal of a Christian Church Considered," has recently been published in Oxford, by the Rev. William George Ward, M.A., in which book are contained the following passages, viz.:—

"P. 45 (note.) 'I know no single movement in the Church except Arianism in the fourth century, which seems to me so wholly destitute of all claims on our sympathy and regard as the English Reformation.'

"P. 473. 'For my own part I think it would not be right to conceal, indeed I am anxious openly to express, my own most firm and undoubting conviction—that were we as a Church to pursue such a line of conduct as has been here sketched, in proportion as we did so we should be taught from above to discern and appreciate the plain marks of Divine wisdom and authority in the Roman Church, to repent in sorrow and bitterness of heart our great sin in deserting her communion, and to sue humbly at her feet for pardon and restoration.'

"P. 68. 'That the phrase, 'teaching of the Prayer Book' conveys a definite and important meaning, I do not deny; considering that it is mainly a selection from the Brevairy, it is not surprising that the Prayer Book should, on the whole, breathe an uniform, most edifying, deeply orthodox, spirit—a spirit which corresponds with one particular body of doctrine, and not to its contradictory. Again, that the phrase 'teaching of the articles' conveys a definite meaning, I cannot deny; for (excepting the five first, which belong to the old theology) they also breathe an uniform intelligible spirit. But then these respective spirits are not different merely, but absolutely contradictory: as well could a student in the Hesthen schools have imbibed at once the Stoic and the Epicurean philosophies, as could an humble member of our Church at the present time learn his creed both from the Prayer Book and articles. This I set out at length in two pamphlets with an appendix, which I published three years ago; and it cannot, therefore, be necessary to go again over the same ground, though something must be added occasionally in notes, and more methodically in a future chapter. The manner in which the dry wording of the articles can be divorced from their natural spirit, and accepted by an orthodox believer; how their *primo facie* meaning is evaded, and the artifice of their inventors thrown back in recoil on themselves: this, and the arguments which prove the honesty of this, have now been for some time before the public.'

"P. 100 (note). 'In my pamphlets three years since, I distinctly charged the Reformers with fully tolerating the absence from the articles of any *real* anti-Roman determination, so only they were allowed to preserve an *apparent* one: a charge, which I here beg as distinctly to repeat.'

"P. 479. 'Our twelfth article is as plain as words can make it, on the 'evangelical' side (observe in particular, the word 'necessarily'): of course I think its natural meaning may be explained away, for I subscribe it myself in a non-natural sense.'

"P. 565. 'We find, oh most joyful, most wonderful, most unexpected sight! we find the whole cycle of Roman doctrine gradually possessing numbers of English Churchmen.'

"P. 567. 'Three years have passed, since I said plainly, that in subscribing the articles, I renounce no one Roman doctrine.'

"And whereas, the said William George Ward before the publication of the said book, was admitted to the respective degrees of B.A. and M.A, of this university, on the faith of the following declaration; which declaration was made and subscribed by him before and in order to his being admitted to each of the said degrees; that is to say—

"I allow the book of Articles of Religion agreed upon by the archbishops and bishops of both provinces and the whole clergy in the Convocation holden at London in the year of our Lord God one thousand five hundred sixty and two; and I acknowledge all and every the articles therein contained being in number nine and thirty, besides the ratification, to be agreeable to the Word of God.'

"And whereas the said passages of the said book appear to be inconsistent with the said articles, and with the said declaration, and with the good faith of him the said William George Ward in making and subscribing the same:—

"In a Convocation to be holden on Thursday the 13th day of February next, at one o'clock, the foregoing passages from the said book will be read, and the following proposition will be submitted to the house:—

"'That the passages now read from the book entitled 'The Ideal of a Christian Church Considered' are utterly inconsistent with the articles of Religion of the Church of England, and with the declaration in respect of those articles made and subscribed by William George Ward, previously and in order to his being admitted to the degrees of B.A. and M.A. respectively, and with the good faith of him the said William George Ward, in respect of such declaration and subscription.'

"Before the question 'Placetne, &c.' is put, the Vice Chancellor will give Mr. Ward an opportunity of answering to the charge of having published such passages so inconsistent as aforesaid. If this proposition is affirmed, the following proposition will be submitted to this house:—

"'That the said William George Ward has disentitled himself to the rights and privileges conveyed by the said degrees, and is hereby degraded from the said degrees of B.A and M.A respectively.'

"Before the question 'Placetne, &c.' is put, the Vice Chancellor will give Mr. Ward an opportunity of stating any grounds he may have for showing that he should not be degraded."

Mr. Ward has declared it to be his intention to appear at the time mentioned, and defend the passages objected to, which he says contain sentiments not taken up at random, but of the truth of which his conviction grows stronger every day.

With a view also, if possible, of preventing, in future, such persons as Mr. Ward taking advantage of the sophistry by which it is attempted to make subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles consistent with the belief and maintenance of the very errors which they were framed to condemn, an alteration in one of the statutes will also be submitted for the approval of convocation. By this alteration every person whom the Vice Chancellor in accordance with the existing statutes, shall hereafter require to give proof of his orthodoxy by subscription, shall be called upon before he signs the Articles, to make and sign this previous declaration: "I, A. B., being about to subscribe the Articles of Faith and Religion, and also the three Articles, contained in the 36th canon, do make profession, upon my honour pledged to this University, that I am about to subscribe all and each of those articles in that sense in which I believe in my heart (*ex animo credo*) that they were both originally put forth, and are now placed before me by the University, as a sure and undoubted test of my opinions." But it is not proposed to make any further change. Degrees will continue to be granted upon the present bare subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles, and to the three Articles in the 36th canon.

PETITION! PETITION!

(From the Colonial Gazette, December 14.)

THE *Times* began its leader on the 22nd of October with the following remarks:—"Our colonies are presenting just now a pleasing diversity of error. Each seems to illustrate a several law of aberration. One might suppose that they were in the hands of some ingenious experimentalist, who wished to work out all the possible conditions of which the case of a colony admitted." The editor details at great length the miserable position of each, and ends his powerful paragraph by stating that "The colonies are put under an exhausted receiver, and we are to wait and see what it will turn into;" and, although the beginning and the end are here given, it is impossible not to extract a line or two from the centre, the echo of which will be repeated in Parliament.

Speaking of South Australia and the Colonial-office, the editor of the *Times* says, "It positively refuses to spend in emigration the money paid for the great bulk of the land. Into the validity of the above plea we will not enter; but we think *the repudiating states over the water might make a very plausible parallel in their own exculpation.*" It is a pity that the Rev. Sydney Smith is not an original landbuyer in South Australia; it would then be tested whether he was in earnest when he threatened a Philidelphian repudiator, should he meet him at dinner—for, in the South Australian case, the reverend gentleman does sometimes meet the Colonial Minister at the social board: he might have the opportunity of carrying his threat into execution. But, putting all joking aside, we return to our numerous Anglo-colonial readers and call their attention to the meeting of Parliament. Let all in the United Kingdom petition Parliament, not in an aggregate petition, but each in its separate one. Those connected with Guiana ought immediately to get up a petition, stating the injury which their connections in the colonies there have received from the Colonial-office at home. Let those connected with Jamaica do the same; it will be followed by some connected with St. Lucia, Dominica, the Falkland Islands, the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, South Australia, Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, &c. Every one of these colonies has its friends and connections at home. It is no longer a party question; the conservative press has given tongue to the universal cry against the Colonial-office quite as much as the opposition, and a stronger or abler exposition was never made of a public officer than that in the *John Bull* newspaper of the 18th of May last, made of Mr. Stephen, *the real Colonial Minister.* An examination into the conduct of the Office must take place during the ensuing session. It should not be left to individuals; the Anglo-colonists of each colony should petition, and those interested at each place, such as Liverpool, Glasgow, Greenock, Belfast, Bristol, &c., &c., should come forward with one voice, and instruct their respective members to support their prayers. Parliament will answer the call, for the *Times* is correct—"It is very desirable for the credit of the empire, that no party to an imperial contract should have so much as a pretence for charging the empire with dishonesty."

GOVERNOR FITZROY.

(From the Morning Chronicle, December 13.)

Does any one know anything of Captain Fitzroy, the Governor of New Zealand? Where was he educated? Where has he lived all his days? Of a truth we do not ask these questions without reason: for, from all we hear of his proceedings, he seems to us to be a phenomenon whose rearing, in these days of ours, must be well worth studying. We know that when a colonial government is vacant, Lord Stanley never fills it up in a hurry, but conscientiously takes pains to find out the most incompetent man there is to be got; but we did not conceive it possible for him to have found, at this time of day, a man who could venture on absurdities so outrageous as those which Captain Fitzroy has been enacting.

What do you think of starting a young colony with a Bank Restriction Act? This is his last feat. On looking into the financial condition of his island, he discovered an unpleasant discrepancy between the income and the expenditure. The former could by no means be made to keep within £15,000 of the latter. A plain, common-sense man, such as colonial governors used to be in the days of good Queen Bess, would have thought it most natural to bring the expenditure down to the income: for, after all, it would seem as if £20,000 a-year was enough to be spent by a colony containing less than 15,000 souls—at least when it has not more to spend. But Captain Fitzroy seems to think that young colonies, like young men of quality, ought to commence their career by running in debt. So he determines to run in debt to the tune of £15,000; and in order to do so, he issues his I O U's or, as he calls them, "debentures" to that amount.

The colonists, to whom these things were offered, naturally began to consider how long it would be before they were likely to be turned into cash. The state of New Zealand is (thanks to the Colonial Office!) anything but such as to give promise of an increase of revenue that would admit of a payment of debts out of the resources of the colony: and as £2000 worth of bills drawn by the preceding Governor had just come back dishonoured by the Home Government, it did not seem very certain that the new debt would be discharged by the mother country. In short, the debentures were depreciated as soon as issued. The Governor determined that this depreciation must be stopped; so he convokes his Legislative Council, composed of three government officers, one newspaper editor, one auctioneer, and one general merchant; and bids them pass a bill for making these debentures *a legal tender!* Standing orders are suspended; the next day but one the Bill is law, and New Zealand is blessed with *an incovertible paper currency!*—No; that phrase is not strong enough—*with an issue of "assignats!"*

That this should be done in the year 1844 by any man who had ever heard talk of a Bank Restriction Act, or who had ever looked into a book about the French Revolution, and read of the *assignats* and their fearful results—that it should be done, not by an inmate of Bedlam, or Birmingham, but by an ex-member of Parliament, appointed by a Government of which Sir Robert Peel is the head—is enough to excite wonder and indignation. That any man should be found who can believe that making *assignats* a legal tender will prevent their depreciation, is almost inconceivable. But the crowning monstrosity of the whole remains to be told. We have long seen, in this country, that if you are to have paper money at all, you must allow its issue only in notes of such an amount that they will not be likely to come into the circulation of the poor. We have seen, in the United States, the fatal consequences of *allowing* the dollar or half-dollar notes, which, in the slang of the day, were called "shin-plasters," to circulate even among those who need only take them *if they chose.* What think you, then, is the denomination of these inconvertible notes, which Governor Fitzroy forces by law on the poor people of New Zealand? In the act itself it is provided that they shall be *five shilling* and *two shilling* notes!

Now only imagine the consequences of such a paper money. From the low denomination of these notes it is morally certain they must circulate largely among the labouring class and smaller shopkeepers. It is just as certain that from the hour of their issue there must be the most fearful fluctuations in their value, just as the news of the day leads to the belief that the notes will be paid by the Home Government, or that they will not. Let it be supposed that the Home Government will pay them, and (unless the Governor gets reckless of money so easily coined, and depreciates them by issuing afresh batch after batch) they will be pretty nearly at *par*; but let a report come that they will not be paid from home, and that the holder will have to keep them till the colony can pay them off, and what will they be worth? Will the two-shilling note purchase a penny worth of any commodity? Why Pennsylvanian Bonds will be as ingots compared to them. And, as they say was the case with the *assignats*, a housewife will have to carry her pocket full of them to pay for her day's marketing.

We began by laughing at this folly; but is it not more calculated to make one weep to see such calamities brought down on a whole community, by placing its destinies in the hands of a man who could dream of committing such an enormity as this? We hate to use harsh language, and call names; but what is the most charitable explanation you can give of Captain Fitzroy's acts, except to set him down for something very like an idiot? In charity, let us believe that he has, as he tells us, thought the subject over as well as he can, and that the measure which he has proposed, and the reasoning by which he supports it, are really the best of which he is capable. Let us dismiss his conduct with the pity which the mournful aspect of mental infirmity must excite in well regulated minds. But what feelings must we have towards the Minister who gave such a trust to such a man, knowing him to be what he is, or who could place it in his hands without discovering him to be what he is? What shall we think of the levity of one who, entrusted with the grave responsibility of selecting those to whose wisdom and virtue he may best confide the weighty task of administering despotic power at the antipodes, tosses the trust into the hands of one who believes he is doing right in issuing inconvertible two shilling notes.

And what a commentary does it afford on the mode on which we govern our colonies, if we contrast the principles which were being embodied in the legislation of the mother country at the very moment in which the colony was then administered on Captain Fitzroy's barbarous notions of political economy! It will be seen that it was in May that the New Zealand Bank Restriction Act passed, and it was in the same month of May that Sir Robert Peel, amid the applause of political economists, was upholding the convertibility of Bank paper. Why does Sir Robert Peel allow his principles to be set at naught by the subordinate officers of his Government? Or is he indifferent to the principles that are adopted, or the results that take place in our colonies?

NEW ZEALAND.—Yesterday a Parliamentary paper was printed, containing a copy of a letter from the secretary of the Church Missionary Society, to Lord Stanley, relative to the affairs of New Zealand. The secretary (Mr. D. Coates), in his communication, which is dated the 14th of August last, states that the attention of the committee of the Church Missionary Society had been strongly drawn to the report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons on New Zealand, which report had "filled the committe with astonishment and alarm, proceeding, as its recommendations appear to them to do, on principals unjust towards the natives with regard to their laws, and in direct violation of the provisions of the treaty solemly entered into with the New Zealand chiefs in 1840, and which was subsequently approved and sanctioned by the Home Government." The secretary was instructed to point out to Lord Stanley the wrongful character of the recommendations of the report with regard to the natives' land, and earnestly to entreat his Lordship that the recommendations so made might not be acted upon. The principal point discussed in the letter relates to the treaty of Waitangi, under which some serious proceedings have occurred with the Government and the natives, the latter claiming the land until they had parted with it, and the Church Missionary Society, who have had their officers thirty years in New Zealand, insist that the terms of the treaty are in favour of the natives, and against the resolutions of the Select Committee by whom the treaty is said to "amount to little more than a legal fiction." The terms of the treaty are set forth in the letter to Lord Stanley, and arguments adopted to enforce the views of the society in regard to the lands which are claimed for the natives in opposition to the recommendations of the committee. The secretary (Mr. Coates), in concluding his letter, declares, that without doubting the rightful claims of the natives, the only safe and satisfactory course to be adopted, if further information was required, would be by a careful investigation of the claims on the spot by competent persons, in whom the natives could fairly be expected to confide.—*Times.*

MARRIED.

By Special License, at Christ Church, Newcastle, on Tuesday, 29th April, by the Rev. C. P. N. Wilton, Charles Boscawen, second son of the late Captain Raneland, 56th Regiment, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Edward Biddulph, Esq., R.N., of Elmhurst, Hunter River, and of Warwickshire, England.

By special license, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by the Rev. V. Bourgeois, on Monday, the 5th May, Patrick Farrell, late of Portumna, Ireland, to Margaret M'Auliff, late of the city of Limerick.

A FEMALE SERVANT wants to attend on a family to proceed to England. Enquire next door to the Punch Bowl, Gloucester-street, Sydney. 6678

WANTED A SITUATION.

A RESPECTABLE English couple, without encumbrance, of five years' colonial experience, together or separate; the man as coachman or gardener, the woman as housekeeper or ladies' maid, who thoroughly understands dressmaking. Respectable references can be given. Please to address (post-paid) to A B., at Mrs. Andrews's, Grocer 344, George-street, opposite Druit street, which will be promptly attended to. 6655

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

LOST, from Killarney, King's Plains, in the beginning of January last, a dark chestnut HORSE, blaze down the face, stands about sixteen hands high, aged, and branded WF on shoulder. Any person delivering the said horse to the undersigned, at King's Plains, shall receive the above reward.

EDWARD J. C. NORTH.
Killarney, King's Plains, May 1. 6584

AN INVALID, or one or two Gentlemen, can be accommodated with comfortable BOARD and LODGING, at a beautifully situated Cottage (with stabling) about three miles from town. Apply to A P, *Herald* Office.

TO LET,

THOSE desirable premises, No. 292, Pitt street, well adapted for an Hotel, Auction Rooms, or Drapery Establishment. Apply to

JOHN GIBLETT.

N.B.—The stock of saddlery, &c., selling off. 6705

TO LET,

A HOUSE in Burdekin's Terrace, College-street, Hyde Park. Enquire at No. 27, Macquarie-street. 6691

TO DRAPERS, GROCERS, IRONMONGERS, CHINA AND EARTHENWARE SALESMEN, AND OTHERS REQUIRING ROOMY PREMISES.

TO LET, those extensive premises now in the occupation of the undersigned, consisting of a shop and dwelling-house, with extensive stores, perfectly adapted for any line of business, and situated in one of the best parts of George street. For particulars apply to

BENJAMIN AND MOSES,
321, George-street, opposite the Cathedral 6390

TO LET,

THE House, Shop, and Store, situated in Mann's Buildings, George-street, and at present occupied by Mr. Gould.

For further particulars apply on the premises; or at the office of the British-Colonial Bank and Loan Company, 555½ George-street. 4886

TO LET, those extensive Stores at the rear of Dickson's Mills, lately occupied by the Sydney Sailing Company. They are well adapted for a Fellmongering or Rectifying Establishment, and will be let on very reasonable terms. For further particulars apply to Wm. Maclaren, No. 400, Pitt-street North.

Sydney, May 2. 6559

TO LET, a capital stone-built Store, situate in Lower George-street, adjoining the premises of Messrs. R. How and Co., and Messrs. Joubert and Murphy. Apply to

MR. UNWIN,
6423 Pitt-street.

TO BE LET, for the term of two years, the premises in Argyle-street now occupied as the Custom House.

Possession may be had on the 1st May next Enquire at the Custom House, any day between twelve and one o'clock.

J. GIBBES,
April 7. Collector. 5256

TO LET, a large and commodious House, situate in High-street, lately occupied by Mr. Justice Dickinson; possession can be had immediately. Apply to James Turner, No. 115, King-street East. 6586

TO LET.

THE Undersigned wishes to dispose of the fixtures and stock of his shop on Brickfield Hill, which has for nearly two years been used as a lead, oil, glass and colour shop. Any party desirous of entering into the above business, will find this a favourable opportunity, as the fixtures may be taken alone. The whole, or any part of the stock on very liberal terms.

W. ROBINSON.
Lower George-street. 6556

HOUSE IN BRISBANE-STREET,
SOUTH HEAD ROAD, NEAR THE RACECOURSE,
TO LET,

NOW in the occupation of W. W. Drake, Esq., possession of which will be given on the 8th of the ensuing month. Apply to Mr. S. Lyons, George-street and Charlotte-place.

April 16. 5743

TO LET,

TWO substantial and genteel Houses, in Bourke-street, Surry Hills, near the Boundary Stone, each containing a large drawing-room, parlour, and two bed-rooms, with a detached kitchen and servants' apartments. There is a never-failing supply of spring water on the premises, and stabling may be had if required. Rent very moderate. Enquire of Mr. Barrett, at Mr. Thurlow's Office, 308, Pitt-street; or at the premises, Surry Hills. 6558

TO LET, a Farm of about one thousand acres, well fenced and subdivided, with brick dwelling-house, dairy, laundry, coach-house, stables, and large garden and orchard. The barn and other out-buildings are very extensive, comprising every thing necessary for farming and dairy purposes. For further particulars apply to Mr. T. Fisher, Bootmaker, Pitt-street, Sydney. 6323

LAND NEAR PENRITH

TO LET, on Building or Improving Leases, Four Hundred Acres of Land, in such quantities as may be agreed upon, situate within one mile of Penrith, bounded on the west by the great north and south road leading from Richmond and Windsor to Campbelltown, and on the east by the estate of Sir Maurice O'Connell. The main road from Sydney to Penrith runs through the Land: possession may be had in June next. For further particulars and to treat apply to Mr. John Single, Penrith, or to Mr. John Smith, Solicitor, O'Connell-street, Sydney. 6167

TO LET,

THAT Old and Established Licensed House, known as the Weatherboard Inn, on the Bathurst Road. It is completely furnished, and has all the necessary requisites for carrying on the business of an Inn; the tenant may have the furniture at a fair valuation, or it will be let with the house, provided the tenant gives security for the rent. Possession to be given on first of July next. To an industrious and active couple, the present is a good opportunity, as it will require but a small capital to begin with, and a moderate rent will be taken. A lease will be given for three or five years, as may be agreed upon.

Application to be made to Mr. Wm. Tress, Commission Agent, Bathurst; or to Mr. Walter Stewart, 34, Hunter-street, Sydney. 6157

SALES BY AUCTION.

THREE ALLOTMENTS
OF
BISHOPGATE,
AT THE RISK OF
THE FORMER PURCHASER, MR. W. B. JOURDEN.

TUESDAY, 6TH MAY, 11 O'CLOCK.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George street and Charlotte-place,

THIS DAY, 6TH MAY,
At 11 o'clock,

At the risk of Mr. W. B. Jourden, purchaser at sales of the 17th May and 17th July, 1843,

The following allotments of Bishopgate, on the PARRAMATTA ROAD, near the Boundary Stone:—

SECTION 2.

Lot 35—Having 33 feet frontage to Grose-street, by 100 feet depth.
Lot 43—Having 25 feet frontage to Bay-street, and 80 feet to Grose-street.
Lot 44—Having 25 feet frontage to Bay-street, by 80 feet depth.

Terms at sale. 6615

SATINS, SILKS, CANTON CRAPES, RHUBARB, AND HOCK.
WITHOUT RESERVE—TO CLOSE ACCOUNTS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 11 O'CLOCK.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 7TH MAY,
At eleven o'clock,

Four pieces rich black satin, thirty inches, eighteen yards each
Three pieces rich green satin, thirty inches, eighteen yards each
Six pieces rich blue satin, thirty inches, eighteen yards each
Five pieces rich black silk, thirty inches, eighteen yards each
Two pieces rich white Canton crapes
One case East India rhubarb
Two cases hock, six dozen each, of primest vintage.

Terms at sale. 6614

WHITE SERGE, HOSIERY, LOOKING-GLASSES, PALM-LEAF HATS, MOLESKIN TROUSERS, PLUSH WAISTCOATS, REGATTA SHIRTS, PORTABLE WRITING DESKS, &c.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 7TH MAY,
At Eleven o'clock,

Wednesday, 7th May, at Eleven.

Two bales, containing ten pieces white serge, 120 yards each
One case, containing fifty dozen ladies' white cotton hose, open work
Five cases, containing 250 dozen ditto, plain
One case, containing forty-eight dozen looking-glasses, assorted sizes
One case, containing 300 dozen slide looking-glasses
Two cases palm-leaf hats
Three hundred best moleskin trousers
One hundred plush sleeve waistcoats
One hundred dozen regatta shirts
Fifty portable writing desks.

Terms at sale. 6617

WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, AND HIDES.

TUESDAY, MAY 6, At eleven o'clock.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte place,

THIS DAY, 6TH MAY,
At eleven o'clock,

Eight bales Wool
Ninety-two Sheepskins
Four hides.

Terms at sale. 6616

SHAWLS, LINEN TICK, HOSIERY, CASHMERE WAISTCOATING, CALF AND SEAL SKINS, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, &c., &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, 6TH INSTANT,
At Eleven o'clock,

Two cases shawls
Two bales linen tick
Two cases hosiery
One ditto children's dresses
Cashmere waistcoatings
One case gentlemen's wearing apparel
Calf and seal skins
One case demy paper
Carpenter's tools
And a variety of other merchandise.

AFTER WHICH,

A bay Horse, accustomed to saddle and harness.

Terms at sale. 6679

IN THE ESTATE OF W. HIRST AND CO.

(By order of the Assignees.)

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY,
CAPACIOUS WAREHOUSE AND BUSINESS PREMISES, IN QUEEN'S PLACE.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON is instructed to sell by auction, on the Premises, on

FRIDAY, 9TH MAY,
At Twelve o'clock,

All that valuable Warehouse or Store, situated in Queen's-place, consisting of—
Ground-floor 30 x 18 with two offices ea. 12 x 11
First-floor 38 x 32
Second-floor 38 x 32
Third-ditto 32 x 28
Cellar (with two entrances) 30 x 18
And forming together first rate business premises, capable of storing *five hundred tons of Goods*: the situation is unexceptionable, being in the immediate vicinity of the

CIRCULAR WHARF AND CUSTOM HOUSE,

And otherwise most central. This opportunity is therefore a very favourable one for merchants, or others requiring such premises, or as a means of investment, equal to any property in the market.

Title unexceptionable.
Terms at Sale. 6661

TO ENGINEERS, BLACKSMITHS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, near Hunter-street,

THIS DAY,
At half-past Ten o'clock precisely,

One large pair smith's bellows, with iron and frame complete
Two casks horse shoes.

Terms, cash. 6697

TO GROCERS, STOREKEEPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.
SALT, JUST LANDED; VINEGAR, LERCHER'S STARCH.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, near Hunter-street,

THIS DAY, THE 6TH MAY,
Previous to the sale of earthenware,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,

10 Tons salt, just landed
11 Hogsheads vinegar
7 Cases Lercher's starch, in tins.

Terms, cash. 6624

Postponed from Friday to Tuesday, 6th May, 1845.

EARTHENWARE.—THIRD SALE.
THE BEST SELECTION OF SALEABLE GOODS YET OFFERED, COMPRISING AS BELOW.

MR. J. G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, No. 490, George-street, near Hunter-street,

THIS DAY, THE 6TH MAY,
At half-past ten o'clock precisely,
On account of the number of lots,

Twenty-five tierces of Earthenware, from the well known house of J. Green and Sons, containing goods now so much wanted in the market, including—
Four casks bowls and saucers
Four ditto basins, best blue printed
Two ditto dinner, and other willow plates
Two ditto c esp chamber-ware
Four ditto superior toilet services
Three ditto short dinner services
Three ditto elegant pattern ditto
Four ditto assorted ware, jugs, &c.

AND AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY,

Adapted for families furnishing.

Twelve full complete best *China* breakfast and tea services, white and gold, blue, green, and enamelled colours.

AND,

Iron-stone dinner, dessert, and other services
Ornaments, jugs vases, flower-pots, &c.

Terms at sale. 6503

TO DRAPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

Coloured Velvets, Longcloth, Twills, Slops, Shawls, Prints, Grey Calico, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Assorted Slops, &c.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, near Hunter-street, on

WEDNESDAY NEXT, 7TH MAY, 1845,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

One case black and coloured velvets
One case twilled longcloths
One case coloured twills
One case slops, viz.—jackets, vests, sealette and plush, boat cloaks, &c.
One case assorted slops
One case shawls
One case cambric handkerchiefs
One case prints
Two bales grey calico, 72 inches
Two bales super longcloths.

Terms at Sale. 6626

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY BALL!
TO SILKMERCERS, DRAPERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND OTHERS.
RICH SATINS, SILKS, COTILLE, VELUTE, PERSIANS, &c.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George street, near Hunter-street,

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, 7TH MAY,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

TWO CASES, JUST LANDED, CONSISTING OF—

Rich French and English satins, viz., rich black, white, and coloured cotille, velute, stripes
Persians, Parisians, lutes, &c.

Terms at sale.

☞ The auctioneer, in calling the attention of all classes of buyers to the above superb selection of goods, assures them that they are selected expressly for this market, and the class of goods in demand at this season of the year. Purchasers should therefore avail themselves of the present opportunity. 6625

CHINA ORNAMENTS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, near Hunter-street,

THIS DAY,
At Twelve o'clock,

One cask China Ornaments, comprising a numerous assortment of mantel-piece, toilet, and other descriptions in great variety.

Terms Cash. 6698

FURNITURE.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Lower George-street,

ON THURSDAY, 8TH INSTANT,
At half-past Ten o'clock precisely.

Two bedsteads, 1 mattress, 2 tables, 6 chairs, 1 couch, 1 washstand, sets curtains, with a variety of other articles of furniture.

Terms at sale. 6684

TO DRAPERS, TAILORS, GENERAL DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Lower George-street on

THURSDAY, THE 8TH INSTANT,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

Five cases of Hosiery, comprising,—
Men's cotton braces
Grecian boots
Saxony mitts
Children's fine socks
Children's coloured socks
Girls' white cotton hose
Women's cotton hose
Men's cotton hose
Men's brown cotton hose and half-hose
Women's black cotton hose
Men's worsted hose
Women's open work hose
One case waistcoats
Two cases super calicos
One case brown hollands

With a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. 6686

CHILDREN'S SHOES.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Lower George street,

ON THURSDAY, THE 8TH INSTANT,

Two trunks children's shoes, consisting of—
Cordovan
Coloured roan
Coloured morocco
of all sizes.

Terms, at sale. 6687

NOW LANDING, EX "CALEDONIA."
PICKLES, SALAD OIL, SAUCES, HERRINGS, STARCH, BLUE, BARLEY, PEAS, &C.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Lower George street, on

FRIDAY, THE 9TH INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

20 Cases, each 1 cwt., Colman's starch
10 ,, each 56 lbs., ditto ditto
10 ,, each 56 lbs., Colman's best Indigo blue
10 ,, each 1 dozen, Hesketh, Davis, and Co.'s quart pickles
10 ,, each 2 dozen, ditto ditto, pints
5 ,, each 4 dozen, ditto ditto, pints salad oil
2 ,, each 5 dozen, ditto ditto, half pints
2 ,, each 5 dozen, ditto ditto, jams and jellies
5 ,, each 2 dozen, ditto ditto, cans red herrings
5 ,, each 1 dozen, ditto ditto, ditto
2 ,, each 6 dozen, ditto ditto, sauces,—comprising, essence anchovies, walnut catsup, Harvey's, Davis's, beefsteak, &c, &c.
5 Barrels split peas
5 Barrels pearl barley
20 Cases, each five gallons, turpentine
2 Bales gunny bags
5 Jars Macabau snuff

Terms at sale. 6683

ST. UBE'S SALT,
EX "PENYARD PARK."

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at his Rooms,

ON FRIDAY, THE 9TH INSTANT,
Ten tons St. Ube's Salt.

Terms at sale. 6688

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Lower George street,

ON FRIDAY, 9TH INSTANT,
At twelve o'clock precisely,

An invoice of DRUGS, lately imported, consisting of SEVEN CASES, &c., containing—
Citric acid, nitras ammon.
Amygd. amar., antim. tart. pulv., and sulph. præcip.
Fol. hyosciami and digitalis, gum copal
Sandrac mastic and myrrh, hydrarg. præcip., rub and alb.
Hydrarg submur., indigo, ammon. carb.
Sulphuric acid in bottles, stoppered
Lig. opii sedatis, carmine, cudbear
Conf aromatic and rosæ, cerat, sabinæ
Ol. juniperi, carici, sabinæ, pulegii
Potass. bichrom., prussiate
Pulv. jalap and rhei, E. I. and Turkey, soda carb.
Pulv. hellebore and all., powd. ginger, rad. anachuræ
Safflower, salammoniac, shellac, quinine
Lint. ol. amygdall. ess., surgeon's tow
Twenty tins castor oil, best quality
Scales and weights, enema apparatus, breast pumps
Surgeon's twine, sponge
With a variety of other drugs and chemicals too numerous to mention.

Terms at sale. 6685

3500 HEAD OF SHEEP,
WITH RIGHT TO
A FIRST-RATE STATION.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George street, on

TUESDAY, THE 27TH INSTANT,
At Twelve o'clock,

The following very well assorted lot of excellent Sheep, viz.:—

1230 Breeding Ewes
335 Maiden Ewes
516 Wethers
335 Ditto, 18 months to 2 years
1084 Lambs, 9 to 10 months old

3500 Head, more or less.

TOGETHER WITH

The very excellent Station on which they are now running, capable of carrying

10,000 TO 12,000 SHEEP,

distant from Tamworth about fifty miles, having about six miles of frontage to the Iron Bark Creek, and ten miles or thereabouts to Oaky Creek, and known as the

IRON BARK CREEK STATION.

The following are the principal improvements upon the Station—a

A COTTAGE CONTAINING SEVEN OR EIGHT ROOMS,
THREE SLAB HUTS,
WOOL SHED AND LARGE SHEEP YARDS,
MILKING AND STOCK YARDS,
12 ACRE WHEAT PADDOCK & GARDEN,
TWO ENCLOSED PADDOCKS.

N. B. The implements and stores can be taken at a valuation.

☞ Intending purchasers would do well to bear in mind that these sheep have now a valuable fleece on their backs, and that by the time they are delivered will be close upon lambing and shearing season—they must also remember that the station is unquestionably superior, and even in the driest seasons has enjoyed

ABUNDANCE OF WATER.

Terms made known at sale. 6694

WITHOUT RESERVE.
TABLE AND BRACKET LAMPS, CHANDELIERS,
READING LAMPS, TEA TRAYS, AND CUTLERY.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 7.

MR. MORT will Sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

TO-MORROW, THE 7TH MAY,
At Eleven o'clock,

Two cases, consisting of—
Handsome bronze lacquered table lamps
Ormolu bracket lamps
Bout and hanging ditto
Sideboard, reading, and hall ditto
Handsome lustres, with cut glass drops
Elegant chandeliers, complete, six burners
Globes, cotton wicks, &c.
Tea and sandwich trays, assorted
Cutlery, a great variety
One very excellent hair trigger rifle
One pair silver mounted dueling pistols
One sextant, complete
One quadrant, ditto
One telescope.

Terms at sale. 6695

20 MILCH COWS, SPRINGERS.
ALSO,—
30 HEAD HORSE STOCK
CATTLE MARKET, 8TH OF MAY.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at the Cattle Market, on

THURSDAY, THE 8TH MAY,
At 11 o'clock,
Without any reserve,

20 choice Milch Cows, all of them springers, and in good order
30 head of Horse Stock, consisting of—
Brood Mares
Saddle and harness Horses
Colts, &c.

Terms, cash.—No Reserve. 6696

THE "AGE" AND "TIMES" COACHES

20 Horses
4 Sets of four-horse Harness
3 Sets of pair-horse Harness
20 Sets of Horse Clothing
20 Head Collars.

MESSRS. ARMSTRONG and SHARP have received instructions from the proprietor, Mr. Lewis Alexander, to dispose of the above valuable property by public auction, at the proprietor's Yard, Pitt-street,

ON THURSDAY, THE 8TH MAY,
At Noon.

These are the only public conveyances that make the least approach to the English fast coaches, being, with their equipment, of the best London make, and the horses selected from above one hundred that have been tried for the express purpose of horsing these coaches in a first-rate style